authorife him to hope, that he will zealouſly employ his good offices with thoſe ſame allies, to prevent them from granting to the enemies of France, directly or indirectly, any aſſiſtance; and to inſpire them with reſpect to her rights, that is to ſay, her independence, with the ſame regard which France is ready on every occaſion to teſtify for the rights of all thoſe powers who ſhall obſerve towards her a ſtrict neutrality.

The meaſures which the court of Vienna has employed with different powers, and chiefly with the allies of his Britannic Majeſty, to engage them in a quarrel foreign to their intereſts, are known to all Europe. If public report may be credited, the ſame ſucceſs which that court has already had with the court of Berlin, may likewiſe be expected with the United Provinces. The menaces employed to different members of the Germanic body, to draw them from that prudent neutrality, which their political ſituation and their deareſt intereſts preſcribe to them; the engagements taken with different ſovereigns of Italy to determine them to adopt hoſtilities againſt France; and, in fine, the intrigues which have armed Ruſſia againſt the conſtitution of Poland, all afford new proofs of a great conſpiracy againſt free ſtates, which ſeems intended to plunge Europe into a general war.

The conſequences of ſuch a conſpiracy, formed by a combination of powers ſo long rivals, will eaſily be perceived by his Britannic Majeſty.

The balance of Europe, the independence of its different ſtates, the general peace, all which at every period have engroſſed the attention of the Engliſh government, is at preſent threatened with the moſt imminent danger.

The King of the French preſents theſe weighty and important conſiderations to the attention and friendſhip of his Britannic Majeſty. Deeply ſenſible of thoſe marks of intereſt and affection which he has received from him, he invites him to employ in his wiſdom, in his preſent ſituation, and in the plenitude of his influence, the means compatible with the independence of the French nation, to ſtop, while it may yet be effected, the progreſs of this combination, which threatens equally the peace, the liberty, and the happineſs of Europe; and particularly to prevent from acceding to this combination, thoſe of his allies whom it may be wiſhed to draw into it, or even thoſe who may already have been engaged in it, by fear, artifice, and the different pretexts of a policy equally falſe and deteſtable.

Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France,
CHAUVELIN.

ANSWER *of Lord Grenville, dated July 8.*

THE underſigned, Secretary of State to the King, had the honour to ſubmit to his Majeſty the note which M. Chauvelin addreſſed to him on the 18th of June.

The King always receives with the ſame ſenſibility, on the part of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the aſſurance of his friendſhip, and his wiſhes for the maintenance of that happy harmony ſubſiſting between the two empires. His Majeſty never will refuſe to concur for the preſervation or re-eſtabliſhment of the peace of Europe, by the means moſt proper to produce that effect, conſiſtently with his own dignity, and with the principles which direct his conduct. But thoſe ſame ſentiments which have engaged him not to interfere in the internal affairs of France, equally tend to induce him to reſpect the rights of independence of other ſovereigns, and particularly thoſe of his allies; and his Majeſty is of opinion, that, in the preſent circumſtances of the war, the interference of his councils, or of his good offices, cannot be uſeful, unleſs, at leaſt, it be deſired by all the parties concerned.

It only remains then to the underſigned to repeat to M. Chauvelin the aſſurance of the wiſhes entertained by his Majeſty for the return of tranquillity; of the intereſt he always will take in the happineſs of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and of the value with which he regards the expreſſions of his friendſhip and confidence.

GRENVILLE.

Account of the Manufacture of PINS.

[From Ellis's Campagna of London.]

WHEN the braſs wire, of which the pins are formed, is firſt received at the manufactory, it is generally too thick for the purpoſe of being cut into pins. The firſt operation therefore is that of winding it off from one wheel to another with great velocity, and cauſing it to paſs between the two, through a circle in a piece of iron of ſmaller diameter: the

the wire being thus reduced to its proper dimenſions, is ſtraitened by drawing it between iron pins, fixed in a board in a zig-zag manner, but ſo as to leave a ſtrait line between them: afterwards it is cut into lengths of three or four yards, and then into ſmaller ones, every length being ſufficient to make ſix pins; each end of theſe is ground to a point, which was performed when I viewed the manufactory, by boys who ſat, each with two ſmall grinding ſtones before him, turned by a wheel. Taking up a handful, he applies the ends to the coarſeſt of the two ſtones, being careful at the ſame time to keep each piece moving round between his fingers, ſo that the points may not become flat: he then gives them a ſmoother and ſharper point, by applying them to the other ſtone, and by that means a lad of twelve or fourteen years of age is enabled to point about ſixteen thouſand pins in an hour. When the wire is thus pointed, a pin is taken off from each end, and this is repeated till it is cut into ſix pieces. The next operation is that of forming the heads, or, as they term it, head ſpinning; which is done by means of a ſpinning-wheel; one piece of wire being thus with aſtoniſhing rapidity wound round another, and the interior one being drawn out, leaves a hollow tube between the circumvolutions: it is then cut with ſheers; every two circumvolutions or turns of the wire forming one head; theſe are ſoftened by throwing them into iron pans, and placing them in a furnace till they are red-hot. As ſoon as they are cold they are diſtributed to children, who ſit with anvils and hammers before them, which they work with their feet, by means of a lathe, and taking up one of the lengths, they thruſt the blunt end into a quantity of the heads which lie before them, and catching one at the extremity, they apply them immediately to the anvil and hammer, and by a motion or two of the foot, the point and the head are fixed together in much leſs time than it can be deſcribed, and with a dexterity only to be acquired by practice; the ſpectator being in continual apprehenſion for the ſafety of their fingers ends. The pin is now finiſhed as to its form, but ſtill it is merely braſs; it is therefore thrown into a copper, containing a ſolution of tin and the lees of wine. Here it remains for ſome time; and when taken out aſſumes a white, though dull appearance; in order therefore to give it a poliſh, it is put into a tub containing a quantity of bran, which is ſet in motion by turning a ſhaft that runs through its centre, and thus by means of friction it becomes perfectly bright. The pin being complete, nothing remains but to ſeparate it from the bran, which is performed by a mode exactly ſimilar to the winnowing of corn; the bran flying off and leaving the pin behind fit for immediate ſale. I was the more pleaſed with this manufactory, as it appeared to afford employment to a number of children of both ſexes, who are thus not only prevented from acquiring the habits of idleneſs and vice, but are on the contrary initiated in their early years in thoſe of a beneficial and virtuous induſtry.

To the PRINTER.

SIR, *Perth, June 29.*

I Have often been ſurpriſed at the blindneſs of my countrymen to their own intereſt, (whereto they are in general quick-ſighted enough), in burying their dead in flannels, inſtead of their own manufacture of linen. Allow me, therefore, through the medium of your paper, to arouſe my countrymen to their own intereſt; more particularly the different chambers of commerce, to take it immediately under their conſideration, and imitate the policy of our neighbouring kingdom, in promoting the conſumption of our own manufacture; which will greatly contribute to the proſperity of Scotland, and gratify the wiſhes of

Cal. Merc. SCOTIÆ AMICUS.

Scotiæ Amicus's patriotic recommendation of linen is very laudable, and ought to be attended to in coun ry pariſhes; but flannel is very properly preferred in large towns, becauſe much ſooner conſumed.

Anecdote of a French Gentleman and his Hair-dreſſer.

From Miſs Williams's Letters from France.

A Gentleman, formerly one of the *Garde du Corps*, and who very narrowly eſcaped from the fury of the people on the 6th of October 1789, came a few days ago to Paris, and immediately ſent for a hair-dreſſer. The officer, while he was dreſſing, told the man that he thought he remembered his face. "Yes, Sir," ſaid the hair-dreſſer, "and I recollect you perfectly — you were in the *Garde du Corps*; I ſaw you on the 6th of October." Faith," ſaid the officer, "I eſcaped very narrowly; I was very near being hanged."—"Yes, indeed, Sir," replied the hair-dreſſer, "and I held the cord!"

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p. 284.]

In the Houſe of Peers, May 2. Lord Elgin moved the ſecond reading of the bill for granting relief to paſtors, miniſters, and lay perſons of the Epiſcopal communion in Scotland. He ſaid, that, by the 10th of Queen Anne, the Epiſcopalian paſtors of Scotland were liable to very heavy and ſevere penalties, on proof of having omitted to pray for the King, and for other non-conformities. He explained the grounds on which the former legiſlatures had enacted ſuch penalties, viz. in order to puniſh the known diſaffection of the Epiſcopalians, who, from motives of conſcience, could not abandon their obedience to the abdicated King, their former ſovereign. At preſent, and indeed for ſeveral years paſt, his Lordſhip ſaid, the Epiſcopalians were as zealouſly attached to the Sovereign on the throne, and his family, and as firm in their allegiance, as any other deſcription of ſubjects, and therefore they were every way intitled to the relief that the preſent bill provided.

The Lord Chancellor declared he would not object to the principle of the bill, but wiſhed to make ſome obſervations. Thoſe who imagined that any church could become the eſtabliſhed church of a country, merely by the truth of its doctrines, or the force of its arguments, were miſtaken, and contradicted by all hiſtory and all experience; let the doctrines be ever ſo pure, and the arguments ever ſo irrefragable, they could not make her the eſtabliſhed church, unleſs ſhe was politically recognized as ſuch, and ſupported by the government of the country, in providing plentiful and competent incomes for her paſtors; and this diſtinction was clearly the caſe in Scotland and in England, in each of which the eſtabliſhed church was different from the other, Preſbytery in Scotland, and Epiſcopacy in England. In ſtating the nature of an eſtabliſhment, he endeavoured to ſhew that it was abſolutely neceſſary to the preſervation of the Chriſtian religion, and obſerved, that before the time of Conſtantine, it was not the practice of the church to pray for kings at all; but ever ſince that period, ſuch prayers were judged to be an eſſential part of public worſhip. Having ſtated this, his Lordſhip proceeded to trace the ſtatutes which enacted penalties againſt the Epiſcopalians in Scotland, mentioning the 10th of Queen Anne, the 19th of George II. and the 21ſt of the ſame reign. He ſaid, he was far from defending the ſeverities of thoſe ſtatutes; let the political reaſons have been what they might, he thought the penalties much ſharper than even the circumſtances of thoſe times could juſtify, and therefore he could feel no diſinclination whatever to granting the relief that was neceſſary, provided it was given under proper regulations. His Lordſhip diſcuſſed what he took to have been the meaning of the legiſlature in reſpect to the ordination of Epiſcopalian paſtors in Scotland: he ſtated that to have been regularly ordained by ſome Proteſtant Biſhop, either an Engliſh or an Iriſh Biſhop, and to have their ordination regiſtered in the public regiſters, was meant to be underſtood as eſſential in point of form, and indiſpenſable in ſubſtance. He dwelt for ſome time on this head, and contended for the neceſſity of it, as a teſt that the paſtors taught doctrines fit to be tolerated. In the courſe of his ſpeech he recapitulated the conditions under which, by the exiſting ſtatutes, the Epiſcopalians of Scotland were tolerated at preſent, and argued much on the neceſſity of their paſtors being able to eſtabliſh the validity of their ordination; inſtancing the two ſolemnities of Marriage and Baptiſm, as ſolemnities which they could not perform unleſs they were legally ordained. After repeating his favourable inclinations towards the Epiſcopalians of Scotland, profeſſing himſelf to ſpeak as a humble member of the eſtabliſhed church of this country, and conſequently as an individual who wiſhed to treat the Epiſcopalians of Scotland with that degree of reſpect and decency which became men in every ſituation; and after conſidering and arguing upon the whole of their caſe, his Lordſhip cloſed his ſpeech, with remarking, that as their principles of religion were not ſufficiently known, or, at leaſt, no public evidence was given what they were, or how far they deſerved that indulgence which was the object of this bill, he did not think it would be prudent to grant it on ſuch a broad unlimited footing, as it might open a door to many ſimilar applications, and create much unneceſſary trouble to the legiſlature.

Lord Stormont detailed the grounds on which the penalties that the bill went to repeal were impoſed. The Epiſcopalians of Scotland were known to be diſaffected to the government of the country from motives of conſcience, not thinking they ought to withdraw their allegiance from the abdicated ſovereign. The caſe however at preſent was totally different; the Epiſcopalians were well affected to the government, and prayed for his Majeſty as formally and as ſincerely as our clergy did. It was, Lord Stormont remarked, a circumſtance rather ſtrong in favour of the objects of the bill, that thoſe of the eſtabliſhed church of Scotland wiſhed them to be relieved from the penalties in queſtion, which, although certainly ſharper than neceſſary under the preſent circumſtances of the times, were perhaps juſtifiable at the period of our hiſtory when they were impoſed. With regard to what the noble and learned Lord had ſaid, reſpecting the neceſſity of every Epiſcopalian paſtor being able to prove that he had been

been regularly ordained by a Proteſtant Biſhop of England or Ireland, Lord Stormont ſaid, he muſt beg leave to differ entirely from his Lordſhip, for in many caſes that was in its nature utterly impoſſible. Beſides, the validity of an Epiſcopalian paſtor's ordination was totally out of the queſtion; and in conſidering the principle of the bill, the Houſe had nothing to do with it.

The Biſhop of St David's ſaid, "My Lords, I am happy to perceive, that in the ſentiments which I have to deliver to your Lordſhips upon the preſent ſubject of diſcuſſion, I ſhall not have the misfortune to differ very widely in any thing that eſſentially regards the principle of the bill from the noble and learned Lord upon the Woolſack. My Lords, a wide difference from him I ſhould call a misfortune, becauſe it would neceſſarily produce in me a degree of miſtruſt of my own judgement, which would conſiderably abate the ſatisfaction which otherwiſe I might feel in following what ſtill might be the firm and full conviction of my own mind. Nevertheleſs, my Lords, in any queſtion like this, in which the intereſts of religion, the public weal, and the credit of the legiſlature, might be concerned, a queſtion of juſtice and mercy towards a ſuffering part of the family of Chriſt, it would ill become me to be concluded in the vote that I ſhould give upon any authority but that of my own conviction; and it might not leſs become me to oppoſe a high authority by a ſilent vote, without ſtating to your Lordſhips the grounds on which my contrary conviction ſtood. — My Lords, the object of the bill is to relieve certain diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed church of Scotland, that were affected to his preſent Majeſty, and the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, from the penalties of diſaffection impoſed by former laws. My Lords, the hardſhip under which they labour conſiſts not in the ſeverity of thoſe penalties. Diſaffection in former times was generally among perſons of their religious perſuaſion, though not neceſſarily connected with their religion; and of the meaſures of ſeverity that might be neceſſary for thoſe times, the legiſlators of thoſe times were the judges.—But, my Lords, the hardſhip is, that the preſent generation being converted from the diſaffection of their anceſtors, and retaining only their religious principles, cannot, by any thing they can do, by any ſecurity that they can give for their good conduct and ſubmiſſion to government, ſecure themſelves againſt the penalties of diſaffection. As cordially attached as any of us to the exiſting government, praying in their religious aſſemblies for his Majeſty King George and the royal family by names, in the terms in which we of the Church of England, in our own liturgy, pray for them, and taking the oaths that we all take, ſtill they are liable, clergy and laity, to all the penalties of the 19th of George II. My Lords, the good policy of this bill of relief is not at all connected with any queſtion about the antiquity of the practice of praying for ſovereigns.—From what fell from the noble and learned Lord, I think there muſt be a miſtake upon that point; his Lordſhip muſt have received ſome miſinformation. My Lords, I cannot believe that theſe Epiſcopalians ever alledged the example of the ages before Conſtantine, in juſtification of their omiſſion in former times of praying for the King by name.—Prayers for ſovereigns is one of the very oldeſt parts of Chriſtian worſhip. Theſe Epiſcopalians muſt very well know, that the precept for praying for kings, and all that are in authority, is 300 years older than Conſtantine; and that it was the conſtant practice of the earlieſt Chriſtians to pray even for the princes that perſecuted them. My Lords, their omiſſion of praying for the King by name was owing to their notions about indefeaſible hereditary right, which would not ſuffer them to renounce the family to which their allegiance had once been ſworn, nor to adopt the principles of the Revolution. — The omiſſion was not defended by any pretended example of antiquity; it ſtood upon no better ground than that of groſs and avowed diſaffection. But, my Lords, the example of the ages before Conſtantine muſt have been alledged to a very different purpoſe. It has been alledged by theſe Epiſcopalians to juſtify their claims to an Epiſcopacy, and to explain what ſort of Epiſcopacy that is which they claim. My Lords, it is not my wiſh to lead the Houſe into the perplexities of that theological diſcuſſion; I ſhall compriſe what I find neceſſary to ſay upon it in very few words.—My Lords, theſe Epiſcopalians make a diſtinction, and it is a juſt diſtinction, between a purely ſpiritual and a political Epiſcopacy. A political Epiſcopacy belongs to an eſtabliſhed church, and has no exiſtence out of an eſtabliſhment. This ſort of Epiſcopacy was neceſſarily unknown in the world before the time of Conſtantine. But, in all the preceding ages, there was a pure ſpiritual Epiſcopacy, an order of men ſet apart to inſpect and manage the ſpiritual affairs of the church, as a ſociety in itſelf totally unconnected with civil government. Now, my Lords, theſe Scotch Epiſcopalians think, that when their church was caſt off by the ſtate at the revolution, their church, in this diſcarded diveſted ſtate, reverted to that which had been the condition of every church in Chriſtendom before the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity in the Roman empire by Conſtantine the Great,—that, loſing all their political capacity, they retained however the authority of the pure ſpiritual Epiſcopacy within the church itſelf; and that is the ſort of Epiſcopacy to which they

they now pretend. I, my Lords, as a churchman, have ſome reſpect for that pretenſion; but I have no wiſh to lead the Houſe into a diſcuſſion about it: the merits of the bill reſt not on the validity of that Epiſcopacy in any ſenſe. In what ſenſe the biſhops of this church of Scotch Epiſcopalians may be biſhops; whether they are biſhops in any ſenſe, is not the queſtion;—what the validity of their ordinations may be, is not the queſtion. The ſingle queſtion is, Are theſe Scotch Epiſcopalians good ſubjects? and do they hold religious principles, in the emphatic language of the noble and learned Lord on the Woolſack "fit to be tolerated?" that is to ſay, are they good ſubjects, and do they agree with us in the fundamentals of Chriſtianity? for theſe are the religious principles fit to be tolerated: if they can ſatisfy us upon theſe points, the legiſlature is not at all concerned in the queſtion of the ſpiritual validity of their orders. My Lords, conſider only how we deal with Proteſtant diſſenters here in England. For all that I would wiſh for our Scotch brethren is, that they, as diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed church of Scotland, ſhould be put upon the ſame footing with the Proteſtant diſſenters from the church of England. My Lords, by the toleration act of the 1ſt of William and Mary, a paſtor of a congregation of Proteſtant diſſenters muſt enter the place and ſituation of his meeting-houſe; he muſt give in his own name and place of abode; he muſt take the oaths to government; and he muſt ſhew that he agrees with us in the fundamentals of the Chriſtian religion, and by the terms of that ſtatute, which is the narroweſt of all the preſent ſchemes of toleration, he muſt however teſtify his agreement with us in the general principles of Proteſtantiſm. This he does by ſubſcribing a great many of the thirty-nine articles.—My Lords, when the diſſenting miniſter has complied with theſe conditions, he is never aſked, no one has authority to aſk him, Sir, how comes it that you call yourſelf a clergyman? what are your orders? by whom were you ordained? by what ritual? He has given the ſecurity which all good ſubjects give for his loyalty to government; he profeſſes religious principles "fit to be tolerated," that is enough. He is admitted without farther inquiry to all the benefits of toleration. Now, my Lords, here are a ſet of diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed church of Scotland, good ſubjects, and holding religious principles very "fit to be tolerated." For the cauſe of their diſſent from the eſtabliſhed church of Scotland is their very near agreement with the eſtabliſhed church of England; and they approach your Lordſhips with this modeſt requeſt, that they may not be more hardly dealt with than Proteſtants of various denominations differing more widely from both eſtabliſhments. My Lords, one thing that fell from the noble and learned Lord on the Woolſack ſtruck upon my mind very forcibly, as deſerving, I mean, a ſerious conſideration. His Lordſhip gave it as his opinion, that it would be for the credit of Epiſcopacy in Scotland that their congregations ſhould be ſupplied with miniſters (according to the intention of the 10th of the late King) ordained by biſhops of the Engliſh or Iriſh church. The noble and learned Lord, if I took his argument aright, ſuppoſed that the ſtatute paſſed in favour of the Scotch Epiſcopalians in the 10th of Queen Anne would bear him out in that opinion. That ſtatute made it "free and lawful for all thoſe of the Epiſcopal communion, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, to meet and aſſemble for the exerciſe of divine worſhip, to be performed after their own manner, by paſtors ordained by a Proteſtant biſhop."—The noble and learned Lord conceives, that under the latitude of this expreſſion, "a Proteſtant biſhop," the ſtatute meant indeed to tolerate the ejected biſhops, and the clergy immediately ordained by them, but not to extend the toleration to the ſucceſſion. My Lords, I muſt take the liberty to differ from the noble and learned Lord upon the conſtruction of this ſtatute of Queen Anne. I think it was the intention of the ſtatute to extend its toleration beyond the ejected biſhops themſelves to the whole ſucceſſion. For, I find, my Lords, that of the thirteen biſhops of Scotland ejected at the Revolution (the dioceſes were in all fourteen; but it happened that one ſee was vacant when the Revolution took place) thirteen biſhops therefore were ejected; now, of theſe thirteen, ſeven certainly, probably eight were dead before the 10th of Queen Anne, and a ninth was out of the kingdom, for he fled with the abdicated King. At the time, therefore, when this act was paſſed, no more than four of the ejected biſhops were alive, and within the kingdom; and four new conſecrations had taken place, two in the 4th of Queen Anne, and two more in the 8th. At the time therefore when this act was paſſed, the Scotch Epiſcopacy conſiſted of an equal number of the original biſhops, and the ſucceſſion, four of each; and if it was the intention of the act, as the noble and learned Lord has argued, to confine the toleration to the ejected biſhops, and exclude the ſucceſſion, I can only ſay, my Lords, that the framers of that ſtatute did their buſineſs not quite ſo well as buſineſs of that ſort was uſed to be done in theſe times.—My Lords, with reſpect to the intereſts of Epiſcopacy in Scotland, my opinion is fortunately the very reverſe of that of the noble and learned Lord. The credit of Epiſcopacy will never be advanced by the ſcheme of ſupplying the Epiſcopalian congregations in Scotland with paſtors of our ordination;

and for this reaſon, my Lords, that it would be an imperfect crippled Epiſcopacy that would be thus upheld in Scotland. When a clergyman ordained by one of us ſettles as a paſtor of a congregation in Scotland, he is out of the reach of our authority. We have no authority there; we can have no authority there; the legiſlature can give us no authority there. The attempt to introduce any thing of an authoriſed political Epiſcopacy in Scotland would be a direct infringement of the Union. My Lords, as to the notion that clergymen ſhould be originally ordained by us to the miniſtry in Scotland, I agree with the noble Viſcount, that the thing would be contrary to all rule and order. No biſhop who knows what he does ordains without a title; and a title muſt be a nomination to ſomething certain in the diocele of the biſhop that ordains. My Lords, an appointment to an Epiſcopal congregation in Scotland is no more a title to me, or to any biſhop of the Engliſh bench, or any biſhop of the Iriſh bench, than an appointment to a church in Meſopotamia.—My Lords, with reſpect to marriages, I agree with the noble and learned Lord on the Woolſack, that if this bill ſhould paſs, the Epiſcopalians will be authoriſed to marry in their meeting-houſes by the 10th of Queen Anne. But, my Lords, I ſee no inconvenience that can ariſe from this; it will open no door to clandeſtine marriages; for though they will be authoriſed to marry, they will not be authoriſed to marry otherwiſe than in conformity to the regulations of the 10th of Queen Anne: that is to ſay, they can marry thoſe only whoſe banns have been regularly publiſhed, not only in the meeting-houſes where the marriage is to be ſolemnized, but in the kirks of the pariſhes where the parties are reſident.—But, my Lords, I go further; I ſay, that this bill gives them no authority with reſpect to marriages, but what they do already enjoy and exerciſe. My Lords, the fact is, that theſe Epiſcopalians do now ſolemnize marriages every day; they ſolemnize marriages legally; they ſolemnize marriages under the expreſs covert and ſanction of the perſecuting ſtatutes, and theſe marriages ſo ſolemnized by them—my Lords, in what I am going to aſſert, I ſtand in the judgment of noble Lords, to whom the laws of Scotland are more accurately known than they may be ſuppoſed to be to me, but, my Lords, I ſay, theſe marriages ſolemnized by theſe Epiſcopalians—are good, and valid by the laws of Scotland [Here the Scots Lords all gave a nod of aſſent]: and, my Lords, the ground of my aſſertion is this: Our marriage act extends not to Scotland; therefore, by the law and uſage of Scotland, it is not neceſſary that any ſhould be preſent at a wedding, except the parties themſelves (that's two;) the man who is to act as father, and give the bride away, (that's three), and the clergyman, or pretended clergyman, who is to perform the ceremony, (that's four.) Now, my Lords, by the expreſs permiſſion of the 19th of the late King, which I call the perſecuting ſtatute, four perſons may aſſemble for the celebration of any religious rites; for the meeting is not illegal, unleſs five be preſent over and above the members of the family, if the place of aſſembly be a houſe inhabited by a family, or five, if the place of aſſembly be a houſe not inhabited by a family.—I am aware that the bill muſt receive amendments in the committee, and perhaps additions; but the principle of the bill has my entire approbation."

Lord Hay (Kinnoul) ſpoke warmly for the bill; and on the queſtion being put, it was read a ſecond time without a diſſenting voice. It was read a third time and paſſed, on May 24. and ſent to the Commons; but as it contained clauſes which made it a money-bill, they rejected it, as all money-bills muſt originate in the Houſe of Commons. Mr Secretary Dundas, however, moved for leave to bring in a new bill, which was read a third time, and paſſed on June 5. It paſſed the Houſe of Peers on June 9. and received the royal aſſent on June 15. See an abſtract, p. 358.

On May 3. The Duke of Leeds reported, that he had received from the managers of the conference on the part of the Commons, the reſolutions upon the ſlave-trade.

Lord Grenville gave notice, that the papers delivered by the managers of the conference for the Commons ſhould be printed; after which he ſhould propoſe a day on which he ſhould move that their Lordſhips ſhould agree with the Commons in their reſolutions on the ſlave-trade.

Lord Stormont maintained, that, by the privileges of the Houſe, they were intitled to inſiſt that the caſe ſhould be proved at the bar. As a caſe to prove it, he quoted that of the Iriſh propoſitions. He gave notice, that he ſhould hereafter move to that effect.

Lord Stanhope execrated the ſlave-trade. As a proof of the odiouſneſs of it in the minds of all ranks and deſcriptions of perſons, the petitions on the table of the Houſe of Commons were deciſive. As to the Iriſh propoſitions, they were not analogous to this—that was mere ſpeculative — commercial intercourſe. This was the cauſe of humanity and juſtice againſt the iron hand of cruelty and oppreſſion. He conceived that the *onus probandi* lay on the oppreſſor, not on the oppreſſed, upon the point of form.

The Lord Chancellor admitted that the *onus probandi* in this caſe lay on the African merchants, but to ſtrike ſuddenly at ſo great a branch of our commerce, was a ſerious conſideration.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence expreſſed

expreſſed his complete diſapprobation of the abolition. Let it be conſidered in whatever point of view ingenuity might place it, he affirmed that it muſt be allowed to be a trade of the utmoſt importance to the Britiſh nation. By the abolition, the intereſt of the Weſt India planters muſt be materially injured, for many of whom his Royal Highneſs had a very high eſteem and regard. Conſidering, therefore, that the abolition of this trade would not be only prejudicial to a large and reſpectable body of men, but to the commercial intereſts of this country, his Royal Highneſs diſapproved of admitting the evidence laid before the Commons, as inconſiſtent with the cuſtom and dignity of that Houſe. From his local knowledge of our Weſt-India iſlands, he could venture to declare, that the heavieſt part of ſlavery to the negroes there, would be found to exiſt in the name; and as to the idea, that our ſtopping the trade would prove its abolition, it was to his knowledge erroneous, there being at this time foreign agents in town, waiting to engage all the ſhipping that might be thrown out of employ. So fully was his mind made up on this buſineſs, that he felt himſelf ready to diſcuſs the meaſure with any Noble Lords, whenever they ſhould think proper to appoint a day for the ſame. —— Several Lords ſaid a few words as to the mode of proceeding, and it was reſolved that it ſhould be determined on Thurſday. On that day Lord Stormont moved, "That the Houſe do reſolve into a committee, to examine into the trade between this country and Africa, and between Africa and our Weſt-India iſlands, and to inquire into the cultivation of ſugar in our iſlands."

Lord Grenville being of opinion, that the beſt mode of coming to a ſpeedy deciſion was by an open committee above ſtairs, moved an amendment to that effect. Lord Stormont's motion, however, was carried, — Ayes 63, Noes 36.

On May 14. counſel were called in ſupport of the petitions againſt the abolition. It was agreed, that evidence ſhould be heard every Monday, Thurſday, and Friday.

In the Houſe of Commons, May 11. Mr Fox roſe to make his promiſed motion for the repeal of certain acts militating againſt toleration. He ſaid, that what he ſhould propoſe was not only that which might be ſafely adopted in a mixed conſtitution like this, but which he ſhould have recommended in whatever ſtate he had happened to live, whether deſpotic or not; but in this country, and to a Britiſh parliament, the queſtion came with the greateſt propriety; for, being in poſſeſſion of liberty, more liberality was expected from us than from countries oppreſſed. Eſtabliſhments in all countries he acknowledged to be uſeful and convenient, but toleration was fundamentally juſt—and the convenience of eſtabliſhments ſhould no longer exiſt, than they could exiſt conſiſtent with the principles of juſtice as well as policy. — Man entering into ſociety gave up a certain portion of his natural rights — but a part of his rights, to think for himſelf in all points of religion, it was impoſſible for him to give up. In perſecuting men for particular religious opinions, we, who profeſs not to be infallible, may, for aught we know, perſecute truth itſelf, and the direct revelation of God, which thoſe whom we perſecute may know better than ourſelves. Perſecution condemned men either to ſubmit to unjuſt puniſhment, or to act the part of hypocrites to God and man. The Rt Hon. Gentleman entered into the different perſecutions of the Arians and Socinians, and argued, that the riots at Birmingham, by which Dr Prieſtley ſuffered, afforded the ſtrongeſt proof of his having been under perſecution for the religious tenets he held. The Rt Hon. Gentleman enumerated a variety of acts he wiſhed to repeal and alter, and obſerved, that his object was ſimilar to that of many ancient perſecutors; it was, to extirpate hereſy, and in the old way too, by fire; the principal difference, however, was, that he did not wiſh to burn the bodies of men not believing in certain dogmas, but to burn the ſtatutes impoſing the pains of hereſy on perſons holding and teaching particular opinions. It had been frequently urged, he ſaid, againſt the Roman Catholics as a principal error, that they refuſed the reading of the ſcriptures to the people; but that conduct was preferable to the conduct of the church of England, which permitted nay commanded the reading of the ſcriptures, but inflicted heavy penalties upon, and rendered thoſe outcaſts to their country, who were unfortunate enough to draw from their reading any other concluſion than that of the Church. After ſhewing in ſeveral points of view the impropriety of puniſhing men for religious opinions, which rendered them neither leſs moral, virtuous, or loyal, nor injurious to the ſtate, he concluded by moving, "That a committee of the whole Houſe be appointed to conſider of the repeal and alteration of ſundry acts to which he had alluded."

Mr Burke, at conſiderable length, delivered his ſentiments on the ſubject. In his judgement, no ground of policy had been advanced to ſhew, that, in point of prudence, in the preſent ſtate of affairs, the acts of the 9th and 10th of William and Mary ought to be repealed. He objected to any argument founded on abſtract rights; they never were his guide, nor ever would be the guide of rational men. He objected to the motion as by far too general, as comprifing an infinite variety of matter, which ought not ſo to be compriſed, but which ought to be brought

ſeparately

ſeparately and diſtinctly, that the Houſe might ſee clearly what they were called on to do. Had the Rt Hon. Gentleman come forward with a diſtinct propoſition, to relieve from any grievance the Preſbyterians, the Quakers, the Roman Catholics, the Anabaptiſts, &c. the Houſe would have been called on to relieve bodies of men recogniſed and tolerated by the laws of the land; men whom they knew, whoſe principles were known, and whoſe grievances being ſtated, a ſpecific remedy might be applied for their relief. The preſent queſtion brought before the Houſe a body of men for relief from the penalties of certain ſtatutes; but the body of men were not recogniſed by any law of the land; they were wholly unknown as a body of men in this or in any other Chriſtian country, and were to be looked on as a phenomenon, coming under the name of Unitarians, profeſſing principles militating againſt the ſafety of the church, which was one and the ſame with the conſtitution. Unitarianiſm was a new religion, with which the Houſe was unacquainted. They all knew what old religions were; they had been acquainted with their good and with their evil; perſecution had died away, and thoſe religions were looked to as volcanoes burned out, on the ruins of which every bleſſing for man was cultivated and enjoyed; a new volcano was to be looked to with fear and trembling, for its eruption might deſtroy thoſe things which were now charming to nature. The preſent buſineſs, treating it in the mildeſt way, certainly came in a queſtionable ſhape, and ought to be exorciſed, as Hamlet exorciſed the ghoſt; the Houſe ought to queſtion it, whether it brought with it airs from heaven, or blaſts from hell; whether its intents were wicked or charitable? It had been avowed by the petitioners, whoſe cafe gave riſe to the preſent motion, that they had for a length of time kept themſelves from the public eye; their pamphlets ſtated, that they were now aſhamed of their inactivity and timidity, but that they were determined to make amends for their former inactivity by a zealous promotion of their principles; they had hid themſelves in holes and corners until in the French revolution they conceived they ſaw a ſeaſonable moment to diſcover themſelves: but by their own proceedings it was evident, that their wiſh was not to poſſeſs quietly their own religion, but to proſelyte the world; they had eſtabliſhed a fund for the diſtribution of pamphlets to the lower claſſes of the people; they were a *propagandi* to overturn the eſtabliſhed religion of the country. With the indulgence of the Houſe, he would ſhew, from the writings and proceedings of their chief, Dr Prieſtley, their true deſcription. The Rt Hon. Gentleman read ſeveral extracts from Dr Prieſtley's works againſt the Trinity; he quoted his aſſertion of a train of gunpowder being laid to blow up the eſtabliſhment, and maintained that, throughout the whole of his writings, a wiſh was expreſſed to induce the people to pull down the church. To prove that the Unitarians mingled politics with their religion, he took particular notice of the meeting in February 1791, at the King's Arms Tavern in the Poultry, where Dr Prieſtley was the chairman, and Mr Lindſay, Dr Towers, Horne Tooke, &c. &c had aſſembled: a tavern, by the by, he obſerved, was not a very common place for the moderate diſcuſſion of religious topics; but the gentlemen ſo aſſembled had a better ſubject to diſcuſs than the dry one of the thirty-nine articles; they had the diſcuſſion of thirty-nine bumpers; and as a proof of the moderation, of the innocence and of the good-will to the conſtitution of their country, of theſe gentlemen, he would ſtate a few of their toaſts. The Right Hon. Gentleman then mentioned the toaſts—Proſperity to the Unitarian Society—Mr Fox, and the Repeal of the Penal Statutes againſt certain Religious Opinions—The National Aſſembly of France, and may every tyrannical government experience a ſimilar Revolution—[to the repetition of each of theſe toaſts, the oppoſition-ſide of the Houſe exclaimed, Hear! hear! hear!] Mr Burke proceeded; he ſaid, he had no doubt but the gentlemen who called out hear! hear! would willingly touch the glaſſes for the toaſts he had mentioned, and bumper them off with pleaſure; he had ſeveral more, however, in his liſt, and would give them; there was *Thomas Paine, Eſq. and the Rights of Men.* [Hear! Hear! was now called out from the miniſterial ſide of the Houſe, and a ſtrict ſilence was obſerved on the other ſide.] What! exclaimed Mr Burke, are the Hon. Gentlemen all ſilent! What, no one to put his finger to the glaſs for this toaſt! No one willing publicly to bumper it off!—What, no hear! hear! No three times three, to ſo good, ſo mild, ſo innocent a toaſt!—No, no; the Gentlemen ſo loud in their approbation of former toaſts, are now as ſilent as mice. They are conſcious that the petitioners have incorporated politics into their religious ſyſtem, and they know that theſe politics ſo incorporated are the politics of Thomas Paine, whoſe production the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Fox) on a former night had declared to be a libel on the conſtitution, though he would not go the length of declaring it to be an infamous libel?—The Unitarians and the Revolutioniſts had in their correſpondence to the Jacobine Club, and to the body *calling* itſelf the National Aſſembly, expreſſed a hope that England would benefit by the *tranſcendent* government of France, which was held

held up by Dr Prieſtley and his friends, as worthy the imitation of the people in Great Britain. The chief ground on which the Right Hon. Gentleman's propoſition had been reſted, was that of the violence committed at Birmingham: that violence no man more than himſelf reprobated; but into that violence ſearch had been made, puniſhment had been inflicted, and retribution given to thoſe who had ſuſtained injury. But the riots in Birmingham had not ariſen from Dr Prieſtley's religious opinions; that gentleman had lived in Birmingham for twenty years, and had, as he himſelf ſtated, taught his Unitarian principles with ſucceſs and pleaſure. From what cauſe then did the riots ariſe? that queſtion might be anſwered by the Doctor himſelf, whoſe conſcience would inform him they had their origin in his political principles; from the obſervation made by the whole country of his proceedings in the Chair of the King's Head meeting; in his recommending to the people of England a commemoration of the French Revolution: a commemoration of a rebellion cruel, bloody, and unprovoked; of a Revolution that would for ever remain a foul blot and ſtain on the annals of humanity—a Revolution commenced by an hired army, and a mob ſeizing their lawful Prince when at the head of the States of his Empire, convened for the purpoſe of remedying the grievances of the State ———

Mr Harriſon roſe to order, contending, that the Rt Hon. Gentleman was diſorderly in bringing before the Houſe the ſubject of the French Revolution, which was in no degree connected with the queſtion.

The Speaker ſaid, Mr Burke was in order, his arguments going to prove that the petitioners held political as well as religious opinions.

Mr Burke proceeded—he noticed the attack on the Baſtile, defended alone by 96 invalids; and dwelt for ſome time on the ſubſequent murders.—Such a Revolution, he ſaid, none but wicked or miſtaken men would celebrate. If they conſidered it as an event auſpicious to freedom, was there no other auſpicious day to freedom that they could diſcover for celebration? No anniverſary of the Revolution in this country—no Magna Charta to be remembered?—Could they diſcover no other day of a Revolution fit to be celebrated than that marked by blood, by rebellion, by perfidy, by murder, and by cannibaliſm! [A cry of hear! hear! from the Oppoſition Bench.] Gentlemen, Mr Burke ſaid, might call out hear! hear! as long as they thought proper; he had aſſerted no more than he could prove: he would again aſſert cannibaliſm, for he had documents to prove that the French cannibals, after having torn out the hearts of thoſe they had murdered, ſqueezed the blood out of them into the wine, and drank it. An event giving riſe to ſuch enormities, was no event fit to be celebrated by Chriſtians:—What he was about to ſtate, he ſhould ſtate on the authority of the miniſter of the interior of France; by his authority it appeared, that 50 perſons were now in priſon at Breſt for their religion;—that 60 were driven for ſhelter to Jerſey, and more to London; that, out of 83 departments, into which France was divided, 43 were in a ſtate of the utmoſt horror by perſecutions, which had ravaged and laid waſte the whole land. The 14th of July had taken away from her all order, religion, commerce, and happineſs; and had given riſe to a complication of vices and unheard-of enormities. With theſe men, emiſſaries from the Unitarian and Revolution Societies had intercourſe; they had taken over the colours of the Britiſh nation, and had diſgraced and inſulted them in the celebration of the triumphs of murderers, and of the moſt notorious villains. The National Aſſembly having deſtroyed all manlineſs in men, have lately taken a meaſure to ſubvert all decency in women; they had admitted at one of their ſittings, a woman to come to their bar as a mother, without being a wife, claiming for her baſtards the rights of legitimacy; this woman, inſtead of having been given to the beadle to be ſcourged from the bar for her audacity, had been applauded, and her requeſt complied with; and thus had the Aſſembly given public ſanction to debauchery. But this was the government held out for the imitation of England—a government, in which every vice that could be named was over-topped—a government, from which every honeſt man muſt ſhrink with horror. He, for one, and he hoped and truſted the majority of the nation would act in the ſame manner, was determined to expend his laſt breath, and the laſt drop of his blood, if neceſſary, to prevent ſuch an example being imitated in this country. He was deſirous of ſeeing civil and religious liberty maintained—he was deſirous of a continuation of order—he wiſhed to have ſome religion preſerved—he did not wiſh to ſee officers maſſacred by their troops—he was not deſirous of having ſchools deſtroyed, and every thing tending to morality annihilated. He wiſhed to leave to his children thoſe bleſſings he had handed down to him by his anceſtors—laws, religion, morality—diſcipline and ſubordination in an army, manlineſs in men, and chaſtity in women.—For theſe reaſons he objected to going into the propoſed committee, at the requiſition of ſuch men as the petitioners; on the acts themſelves he ſhould not advance a ſyllable; but, for the principal reaſon he had juſt now aſſigned, give his negative to the motion.

Mr

Mr Pitt ſaid, that if upon a liberal view, it could be proved, that there were laws againſt the general ſyſtem of toleration; undoubtedly, in that caſe, if circumſtances would admit of it, an opportunity ſhould be taken to do away ſuch laws. When, however, a motion was made, that went to do away the whole ſyſtem of laws relating to religion, it required the ſerious regard of that Houſe. He was aware that there might exiſt in the country a few perſons who were deſirous of a ferment; but was convinced that the great majority of the nation was firmly attached to, and determined to maintain that conſtitution under which they poſſeſſed liberty, ſafety, and proſperity.

Mr Fox ſaid, the Right Hon. Gentleman on the bench with him had circuitouſly, and the Right Hon. Gentleman oppoſite directly oppoſed every principle and ſyſtem of toleration, in a manner that he never could have expected from either of them in that Houſe. His motion had nothing to do with France, which it was the faſhion with ſome gentlemen to cram into every debate. His opinions of the French Revolution were preciſely the ſame now as they ever were. He conſidered that event as highly important and advantageous to this country and to the world; and no temporary or accidental defeat the French might ſuffer in their ſtruggle for liberty, would ſtagger his mind upon their ſucceſs in the reſult. With reſpect to the Baſtile, the deſtruction of which Mr Burke had ſo feelingly lamented, Mr Fox expreſſed his exultation at the deſtruction of that diabolical priſon, and mentioned, in moſt reſpectful terms, a poet, whom he conſidered as one of the firſt of the moderns; he named Mr Cowper, and whoſe deſultory poem, called *The Taſk*, he had read with the utmoſt delight. He quoted that gentleman's juſt deſcription of the Baſtile in the following lines.

Ye dungeons and ye cages of deſpair,
That Monarchs have ſupplied from age to age,
With muſic ſuch as ſuits their ſov'reign ears,
The ſighs and groans of miſerable men!

and immediately after this animated deſcription, he proceeds:

There's not an Engliſh heart that would not
To hear that ye were fallen at laſt. [leap

The Baſtile at that period was ſtanding, ſince then it had been deſtroyed! He knew not why Dr Prieſtley, becauſe he approved of the French Revolution, ſhould be liable to puniſhment from the circumſtance of his being an Unitarian, and that he (Mr Fox) ſhould be exempted from puniſhment, who was of the ſame opinion, but was a Trinitarian. He had never before heard the Birmingham riot defended. He noticed the circumſtance of Mr Burke's having, he believed, laſt ſeſſion, on the Catholic bill, declared a wiſh that all the ſanguinary laws inflicting death in matters of religion were repealed, yet he objected to thoſe very acts wh ch he had treated ſo cavalierly. The Rt Hon. Gentleman indeed might have altered his opinion, as he had lately done very ſuddenly on various topics. With regard to the times, he did not think that popular prejudice ſhould deter the Houſe from giving their opinion on the ſubject. When he conſidered the various books that had been publiſhed, and reflected on the manner in which the Birmingham rioters had been puniſhed, he thought there appeared to be a violent high church-ſpirit in the country. If gentlemen ſaw danger abroad, he thought they ought to ſtep forward and endeavour to cruſh it; for his part he feared none. And he concluded with declaring, that he hoped and truſted that the ſubject of toleration would be renewed as often as could be, convinced as he was that the more it was diſcuſſed, the more its juſtice would be perceived and acknowledged.

On the diviſion, there appeared for the motion 63, againſt it 142.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland, May 14. entered into an hiſtorical detail of the royal burghs of Scotland; and allowed, that there had been abuſes in them ſince the erecting of a new court of exchequer. That it was his object to reſtore them to their original purity, and not in any degree to alter or change the conſtitution of the royal burghs. It was his idea to propoſe in the bill he ſhould offer, that the magiſtrates and council who are to account, ſhall be compelled to ſtate, under diſtinct and ſeparate heads, the ground on which they made charges, the items they charged, and the authority under which they acted. He was willing to leave this ſubject to Mr Sheridan, if he thought fit to take it up in this view, but ſhould hold himſelf bound to oppoſe him if he propoſed any meaſure that would go further. He ſhould propoſe in this bill proviſion againſt vexatious applications for accounts, by compelling the party making it to give ſecurity for the coſts of his application, in caſe it ſhould turn out frivolous and vexatious. Thus qualified, the bill would allow any two burgeſſes to call for the accounts of any magiſtrate. He then moved "For leave to bring in a bill for the better regulating the mode of accounting in the common good and revenue of the royal burghs of Scotland." Leave was granted.

On the ſecond reading, Mr Fox ſaid, thoſe who were intereſted in this bill conſidered it to be deluſive, and holding out a remedy to grievances which it would not eradicate.—The bill was put off.

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

Letter from Lady W-ll ce, to Capt. —— 8vo. 5s. Couch & Laking.

WE have perused with satisfaction this long letter from an affectionate mother to an only son, just "entered on the great stage of life," to whom she holds up the example of her beloved brother, Col. Maxwell, who behaved so well at the memorable *sortie* which destroyed the Spanish batteries before Gibraltar, Nov. 17. 1782. She speaks of him, and of this siege, with rapture. He gained the name of "the soldier's friend" among the troops. "Such a conduct made him so beloved by Gen. Elliot, that, on the glorious *sortie* on the Spanish works, he gave him a very critical command, which awakened so much the envy of the senior officers, that they loudly remonstrated. The General gave them for answer, that in every attack he always chose men he thought fittest for the service; he never studied chronology. An answer which, from such a man as the immortal Elliot, stamped very early honour on the name of Col. M——ll.

English glory defended against those three united powers of Spain, France, and Holland, in a siege nearly as long as that of Troy, that garrison which, in the year 1704, the English took in three days. This was a mortal blow to the Spanish arrogance, and the intrigues and vanity of France—for France was too ingloriously sunk in slavery and depravity to have a sense of *pride*; and it soon brought the Dutch to respect the alliance of England."

Her Ladyship earnestly recommends every principle of virtue and honour, and begins with inculcating a strict regard to *religion*, to maintain a conscience void of offence towards God and man, and to bear always in mind the certainty of a future state. She concludes this part of her advice thus: "Fear God, my son, first; and next to him fear the wretch who fears him not." She next guards her dear Wallace from the seducing powers of passion, and every violent propensity for women, gaming, and wine. "It is by conquering evil propensities that a man is rendered truly a hero."—After drawing the character of our Henry V. she thus proceeds:

"Such another prodigy will one day again delight the eyes of Europe—a prince not less replete with the most graceful charms of person and manners than with the candour, spirit, and liberality of Henry—with every added charm which our more polished age can give: his heart warm, generous, and benevolent, too noble to suspect, or by arts evade his enemies, or shew aversion to bad men otherwise than by being himself honourable: submitting to the most injurious slanders to preserve from degradation those he protects, he will emerge in all that splendour which attends the noon day sun after having dispelled the clouds exhaled from foul vapours beneath him."

After contrasting Charles II. and Louis XIV. she goes on:

"How happy for England that Revolution which renders it now impossible for weak corrupted men, even to abuse their power! What honour to our nation, when neighbouring kingdoms are ruled by such profligacy and dishonour, that our government can never be corrupted by vicious complaisance, or the people harassed by the caprices of artful kept-mistresses! Happy the people at liberty to choose. Happy that country where the most brilliant abilities, the most incompatible probity, and purity of manners alone dare assume the reins of government, secure in the love, approbation, and choice of a free people to insure the permanent possession of them."

To this axiom of the letter-writer we heartily subscribe:

"In all companies whatever be reserved yet good-humoured; suspect no man to be a rogue, yet act with every man with whom you are not very well acquainted with as much caution as if he were one. An honest heart is too little apt to suppose another capable of that want of probity which it can never be divested of; yet such is the artful depravity of the unworthy, that, to secure the unsuspicious, uncorrupted man from becoming the dupe of knavery, it is necessary to suppress that generous confidence which has its source in internal rectitude. The more liberal the feelings, the more necessary is cold prudence, the shield of virtue, to screen you from the treacherous. A certain degree of reserve with common acquaintances is a proof of good sense, which even fools respect; but this reserve does not prevent gaiety. On the contrary, in never interfering in the private affairs of any one, you will avoid much chagrin: unbounded familiarity should only be indulged between friends, and a friend is a phœnix rarely to be met."

And this:

"Nothing ſo much revolts the lower claſs of people as their ſuperiors treating them imperiouſly. Make every allowance for their groſs, unlettered manners, and for thoſe vices which it requires the moſt enlightened mind and the niceſt ſenſe of decorum to prevent their ſuperiors often from being ſeduced to. Even when generoſity does not dictate ſuch a conduct, ſelf-intereſt ſhould. No one can foreſee the ſervices which fortune may enable the moſt humble object to render you, nor what poignant miſeries may be cauſed by the moſt abject enemy."

When adviſing her ſon to ſtudy hiſtory, ſhe ſketches out a plan of the riſe and progreſs of the Papal power, which leads her to a view of our own hiſtory, and that of France intermingled with that of Europe, to the end of the book.

"It was reſerved to Paul IV. to ſee the mortal blow given to the power of the ſee of Rome in the glorious reign of Eliſabeth, whoſe want of toleration, which ſtained her name with a ſiſter's death, aroſe from a conviction that tolerating ſuch oppoſite doctrines in the church muſt inevitably, ſooner or later, involve the nation in civil diſcord."—"The late King of Pruſſia allowed every man liberty of conſcience, but took ſuch meaſures as to prevent that liberty of thinking from ever being dangerous by being brought into action. One very ingenious method he followed to take off a ſtigma affixed upon the Jews. They petitioned him to be permitted to wear ſwords, which was formerly denied them. He granted their requeſt, only ordering that they ſhould always wear them on the right ſide; which, with infinite cleverneſs, conveys all that can be ſaid againſt *toleration*. The people of the eſtabliſhed church, either in England or in Rome, ſhould alone be judged fitting to act directly or indirectly in the government."

Her Ladyſhip, with many other juſt reaſoners on human events, aſcribes the revolution in France to the revolution in America.

"The conduct of Louis was enough to awaken divine vengeance; and it has already poured on France afflictions great as their offences, in a revolution the ſpirit of which was imported by their troops—a revolution which will involve them in every miſery and regret, and prey upon the vitals of the nation until it deſtroys it."

She paints the King of France as "having no deciſion of character," but ſhe dwells on that of the Queen with rapture equal to Mr Burke, and aſcribes her misfortunes, and the ſhameful abuſe heaped on her, to the envy of a number of intereſted men at her abilities, and fear of their being known.

"Reſt aſſured, there is not a greater foul exiſts than the tortured one of Marie Antoinette, the magnanimity and moderation with which ſhe has conducted herſelf in the moſt awful and overwhelming circumſtances, to which ſhe and her infants have nearly fallen the victims and conſtantly been expoſed, will ever make her juſtly be recorded for the firmneſs and courage of a heroine. The only blot which her enemies, either at home or abroad, accuſe her of is one which, if we follow the judgement of Chriſt, and none throw a ſtone againſt her but *ſhe* who is free from guilt, there will not be a hand in France uplifted againſt her."—"The King, juſtly doubting the attachment of the nobles and clergy, whoſe aſſumed rights were ſo oppreſſive to the people, and which he had reſolved to reſtrain, his miniſters were divided by jealouſies and perfidies, the ſeeds of which were ſo artfully ſown by the Pompadours and Barrys: the Queen, naturally inimical to the people, who had ſo *unjuſtly* plotted againſt her, and attached to her friends, all was cabal and ſuſpicion at Verſailles;—whilſt thoſe who were either by choice or the ill regulated reform of Louis, removed from the court, flew to aid that ſpirit of revolt and diſaffection which had been nurſed by the Duc de O—— on the one part, and by the lovers of freedom on the other. The people became frantic by oppreſſion, which at laſt burſt forth, and brought about that revolution which muſt ever create wonder and ſorrow, from its rapidity and aſtoniſhing circumſtances. We find the firſt year of the revolt a ſcene of horror, cruelty, and riot, degrading to be recorded of any nation, and likely to remain for many years equally deplorable."

Of the Emperors Joſeph and Leopold ſhe does not ſpeak very favourably; but of Engliſh interference in the affairs of Holland, ſhe ſays, that,

"With the aid of Pruſſia, not only were reſtored order and tranquillity in Holland, but a treaty was made, which proved all the wealth and intrigue of the

French

French cabinet to have been vainly exhauſted in raiſing up that faction in other nations which the vengeance of Heaven ſeems to have denounced ſhould recoil on themſelves, and aggrandize thoſe they wiſhed to leſſen. When the hey-day came, they were not able to profit of their treacherous plan, and England, by her bold honourable, political conduct, diſpelled every cloud, and now appears to all Europe the moſt exalted ſtate, the lawgiver of the world, not by petty arts, but impoſing grandeur not to be equalled or impaired by the perfidy of her neighbours. It is true that ſhe may be obliged to unſheath the ſword in their contention, which will only afford her added honour, by her enforcing juſtice, defending the oppreſſed, or ſtaying the horrors of civil broils."

Lady W. is of opinion,

"All the united force of the empire, joined to that of the nobles, who left the royal family a prey to a lawleſs mob, and took refuge in the boſom of their natural enemies, ſupplicating ſuccour to reſtore their rights, will not now be able to reſtore ariſtocracy, and place their monarch on the throne independant as his forefathers. Should they attempt to enter France, the whole nation, who at preſent are divided into many parties, originating from jealouſy, poverty, and every cauſe of diſcontent, they will all join, and forget their internal ſores, to repel the *common* enemy: for it is not with liberty that they are diſſatisfied, but the abuſes of that bleſſing, by the ill conduct of the then credit, the ſtop to all commerce and trade. But if their diſcontent is left to prey upon themſelves, it will do more to the reſtoration of their former ſituation than all the troops of the empire, though commanded by the Majeſty of Sweden, whoſe intrepidity, bravery, and generoſity, will leave nothing that his narrow powers can do to re eſtabliſh the government, and reſcue royalty from the humiliating ſituation in which it has been ſo long ſunk."

We have next a brief review of the horrors of the 5th of October, and a vindication of Fayette's conduct on that day, to which the royal family owe their preſervation.

"Moſt people are aſtoniſhed that Frenchmen, who have ever been cited as a frivolous, fawning ſet of people, famed only for politeneſs and delicacy, that they ſhall all at once burſt forth ferocious, mercileſs ſavages, exulting in murders and cruelties unequalled on the coaſt of Guinea. Even the women in Normandy have been ſeen fighting, and cannibal-like, devouring the yet throbbing heart of a young man that they butchered, becauſe their landlord, whoſe only crime was having been born noble, and having enjoyed thoſe rents which he was reared under their eye to poſſeſs as his forefathers had done. The reaſon for this ſpeedy change is obvious: they never had any *real* character; their poliſhed, ſervile, courteous appearance was a maſk which deſpotiſm forced them to put on, the fears to which they conſtantly were ſlaves, the abject court which they were obliged to ſhew thoſe they mortally hated; in ſhort, all their ſentiments, actions, and words were falſehood, to deceive their tyrants, and to evade thoſe ſpies who lurked in every corner. Now that they are no longer obliged to wear this cloak, they are left in naked wretchedneſs of character, with every feeling perverted, diveſted of that honour, humanity, and generoſity, which has ſo nobly diſtinguiſhed Engliſhmen ever ſince that happy period when they dared to think and reaſon from the freeborn mind, and follow the honeſt dictates of uncorrupted nature. The French had not manly firmneſs to lop off grievances, or ſkill, like good huſbandmen, to weed without levelling the whole crop. Becauſe knights, nobles, and princes became corrupted, that does not argue that they ſhould no longer exiſt. It is in the power of every nation, endowed with reaſon and ſteadineſs, to reform errors which have imperceptibly grown obnoxious. The world has too long exiſted, and every poſſible ſort of government or ſyſtem for the happineſs of individuals has in every varied form been tried: and we never yet have found any that has rendered mankind happy or reſpectable as a ſociety, but where ſubordination and confidence was implicit in men choſen as leaders, in laws approved by the voice of the nation, an equal repreſentation of the people, and impartial protection of their rights. Kings, lords, and prieſts, are neceſſary evils, like doctors; the only error is in affixing a value to their titles, not to their character. But from lawleſs anarchy nothing can ſpring but tyranny and oppreſſion. Some artful men will moſt probably profit by the general calamity, and uſurp power to

abuſe it. Had the National Aſſembly afforded the Royal Family that protection to which they had a right as ſubjects of the commonwealth, and which was ſurely moſt ſacred by their right as *King of the French*; had they granted Louis like power with him who reigns over the greateſt, happieſt, and freeſt people in the world, I am perſuaded they never had wiſhed to be again poſſeſſed of that deſpotiſm which they had never abuſed. It was clearly the pride and earneſt wiſh of Louis XVI. from his acceſſion to the throne, to give freedom to his people, and no trait of the Queen's conduct has ever ſhewed that ſhe had a wiſh beyond that of reigning over the hearts of mankind. Never did ſhe, from envy, vengeance, or pride, ſend a victim to the Baſtile, or degrade even an enemy. Had her friend the Duke de Choiſeul, who led her a bride to Paris, and to whoſe friendſhip ſhe was ever grateful, been choſen miniſter in place of the undermining, treacherous Maurepas and Vergennes, France had not loſt all reputation for faith, political honour, and reſpectability, or now have been loſt in perfidy and anarchy, the ſeat of civil and, in all probability, unceaſing war,—a war which, before five years, will bathe in blood the face of Europe, and in which England, from her ſituation, muſt largely partake."

Theſe, it muſt be confeſſed, are forcible portraitures. Various parties will give or refuſe their aſſent to their truth, as the ſpirit of party influences them. The concluſion of this intereſting letter is, however, beyond the reach of controverſy

"There is a criſis in political conſtitutions as well as natural ones; the moſt ſturdy progreſſively grow pampered, and nurſe maladies in embryo; an infant ſtate, emerging from poverty and ignorance, is overwhelmed with bigotry; that enthuſiaſm gives way at firſt to reaſon, which leads mankind to induſtry and virtue; at laſt, philoſophy deſtroys all reſtraint, religion and probity give place to incredulity, treachery, illneſs, and profligacy, which revolts and repines at all order, and murmurs in ſeditious diſcord; at length, the poiſoned bowl and aſſaſſin's knife are employed to ſmooth thoſe obſtacles it has to encounter: every throne totters, and the wiſeſt government is undermined by enemies nurſed in its own vitals, which, like unknown volcanoes, convulſe every fabric, and ſpread ruin and devaſtation around.

In a P.S. Lady Wallace draws the character of the late King of Sweden, whom ſhe pronounces "the beſt hope which the lovers of good order, law, or liberty had. His fortune and empire was bounded; but his mind, courage, and abilities was equal to any thing which mortal could attempt or encourage; and whilſt courage or honour awaken the reſpect and emulation of mankind, he muſt ever be recorded as a hero, a pattern of every ſocial, moral, and warlike virtue." *Gent. Mag.*

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*Letter from Brutus to the Right Hon. Lord T******.*

IN eſtimating the value of high rank or ſtation, men have always taken as much into account the indulgence of their pride as the gratification of their intereſt. Dignity, real or aſſumed, has been often preferred to enjoyment, and what we were obliged to appear, or wiſhed to be thought, been more conſidered than what we really felt, or what we really were.

In ſome caſes this is a ſelf-denial; and as every ſelf-denial is a virtue, it obtains the praiſe or approbation of the world. He who covers the ſocial complacency of his temper with the robes of his official dignity, has the merit of conſtraining his mind from its favourite bias, and of ſacrificing his eaſe to his duty.

But there are men ſo formed, as to be very unſuſceptible of the ſympathies of ſociety, as to feel little pleaſure from the eaſe or happineſs, as to feel no pain from the uneaſineſs or diſtreſs of thoſe around them. To ſuch men the dignity of office is but the indulgence of a naturally overbearing diſpoſition; and to ſupport the wholeſome rigor of place and truſt, is in them only to maintain a natural and inſtinctive inflexibility.

Even in ſuch men, however, this diſpoſition may have the effect, though not the merit, of virtue. In particular departments, and under the guidance of a vigorous underſtanding, this unfeeling ſturdineſs of temper may be uſeful to reſtrain abuſe, or to correct irregularity. Like thoſe mounds which we oppoſe to the overflowing of rivers, or the incroachment of tides; the materials are rugged and diſagreeable; but we pardon the harſhneſs of their appearance, on account of the advantage and ſecurity we derive from them

If I had formerly ventured to apply ſuch obſervations as the foregoing to your Lordſhip, the public might perhaps have accuſed

accuſed me of injuſtice. The public had ſeen and felt the uſefulneſs of your political firmneſs, and were diſpoſed to give it their praiſe unabated by the reflection that it was rather a conſtitutional quality than a virtue. One of its firſt remarkable exertions happened on an occaſion when obſtinacy had an alliance with feeling, and intereſted the people accordingly; when you ſtood linked with other friends of your Sovereign and of the country, and guarded both, with ſteady and immoveable reſolution, in the midſt of an awful and unforeſeen calamity.

That merit, my Lord, ſhaded many of the failings which we could not but perceive in your character, and we were unwilling to detract from the ſuppoſed value of your unaccommodating firmneſs, inconvenient as it frequently was to your country. We were unwilling to call your objections to particular meaſures *humour*, though we might regret the time or the occaſion when they were ſtated; though we thought they might have been of more advantage to the community, had they come rather in the ſhape of ſuggeſtion than of cenſure, had you been ſometimes as candid to propoſe, as you were ſevere to condemn. Your abilities might have better entitled you to our gratitude and our praiſe, had they been employed rather to prompt and encourage uſeful meaſures, than to criticize or reprehend imperfect ones; yet we were diſpoſed to allow them more than the proportionate merit which even in that province they might claim. If we could not praiſe you as the ancients did thoſe benevolent deities who beſtowed bleſſings on mankind, we could at leaſt allow you an altar like the *Avox Dis*, whoſe terrors chaſtened preſumption, and impreſſed a ſalutary caution on proſperity.

But there are limits, my Lord, beyond which the indulgence even of reſpectable eccentricity cannot be ſubmitted to, beyond which it is not the privilege even of talents and qualities ſuch as your Lordſhip's to paſs. Even if a licence beyond the former practice or decorum of the cabinet had been continued in your favour, you ſhould have tempered its ſallies with a decency of expreſſion, with a moderation of language, leſs unbecoming to you, and leſs offenſive to others. The unity of his Majeſty's councils you had for ſome time impeached beyond perhaps what prudence in your fellow-counſellors, certainly beyond what a ſenſe of propriety in you, ſhould have admitted; but when you puſhed this to a length ſo outrageous as in ſome of your later appearances, you ſtruck at the root of that public opinion and confidence, without which no miniſter of Great Britain can be permanently uſeful to his country. You might think this courage, my Lord, but thoſe who looked on it attentively could not agree with you; it had none of the boldneſs of manly determined hoſtility, but merely the fretful ſpirit of a womaniſh ſpleen.—You might think it diſintereſted, but the public were of a different opinion; they ſaw you profit by a ſituation to which your mind was averſe; joined in official advantages, without any alliance of principle or opinion, with your colleagues. Cynic manners are only admired when leagued with cynic auſterity and ſelf-denial; the replies of *Diogenes* to *Alexander*, which were heroiſm from his tub, would have been impertinence from the ſilken couches of Babylon or Perſepolis.

If you were reprehenſible in the general public oppoſition to meaſures which you muſt have officially been held to aſſent to in another place, you were no leſs unfortunate in the inſtances in which you choſe to ſhow this oppoſition. The meaſure of a check on the future accumulation of the public debt, was one of thoſe acts of preventive wiſdom which the nation muſt feel as the beſt ſecurity for her public credit, as the beſt pledge for her future proſperity. You oppoſed it as an unwarrantable reſtriction on ſucceeding adminiſtrations, though your legal knowledge muſt have immediately informed you that the ſame objection might be made to every act of the legiſlature eſtabliſhing any permanent regulation; and you abuſed, in unqualified terms, the inſolence of dictating to poſterity, though no man is ſo apt as your Lordſhip to quote the *dicta* of our anceſtors to bind down modern reaſon or modern humanity. In your oppoſition to the *Libel* Bill, you were more conſiſtent with this ruling principle of your opinions; yet the people could not conceal their diſſatisfaction at finding this moderate ſacrifice of legal ſtrictneſs (even granting, of which I believe the reverſe to be true, that ſtrict legal analogy was favourable to your argument,) to what they conceived to be their right, oppoſed by your Lordſhip ſingly of all the ſervants of the Crown. In other inſtances you liſted popular prejudices on

the ſide of your animoſity againſt the miniſter, and did not diſdain to uſe thoſe vulgar weapons when you thought they might be employed to his diſadvantage.

But it was not only in the expreſſion of diſcontent that you gave way to the ſpleen of the moment; your ſilence, my Lord, appeared to us equally undignified and inconſiſtent. On a late trying occaſion, when the friends of good order and government were gathered as it were round the throne, to guard the conſtitution againſt the wickedneſs of deſigning, and the raſhneſs of unthinking men, we looked for that *Telamonian* ſhield which uſed to be ſpread in its defence, and expected your powerful voice in aid of a meaſure calculated for the ſecurity and peace of the country. On that occaſion you ſaw the diſtinctions of party forgotten, and the public virtue of the moſt reſpectable characters in oppoſition overbear their private reſentments on the one hand, and their private connections on the other. It was the very moment for your ſtepping forth to join them; feeling the ſtrong call which your peculiar ſituation then made upon you, you cannot wonder if we felt a proportional diſappointment; if we thought leſs favourably of the man who could ſmother his natural propenſity at the inſtant when it became a virtue, to indulge in the little gratification of perſonal diſguſt and animoſity.

That party, my Lord, whoſe intereſt it formerly was to decry your principles, were in uſe to hold them out as of an arbitrary or high prerogative kind, unfavourable to freedom and the rights of the people. The change in your ſituation will probably induce a change in their language, and they will court an alliance with one of your Lordſhip's eminent abilities, however adverſe it may ſeem to the tenor of your political opinions. But we have too high an opinion of your ſenſe and diſcernment, to believe that you will ſuffer yourſelf to be drawn into a junction which would contradict every principle on which your public conduct has been formed, from which the weight of your public arguments has been drawn. In ſome of that party, we have been accuſtomed to alliances of this ſort; but let us not be mortified with ſuch a dereliction of principle in your Lordſhip. Let us not have to regret the weakneſs of a mind, to whoſe wiſdom the country may ſtill look for direction, on whoſe ſtrength it may ſtill lean for ſupport.

Edin. Herald. BRUTUS.

SIR, *Lincoln, June 23.*

A Gentleman of this town, diſtinguiſhed for his humane and benevolent diſpoſition, has juſt been at the expence of printing and diſtributing the letter here ſubjoined. The motive appears to me to be ſo praiſe-worthy, that I have no doubt but you will give it fuller effect by an inſertion in your Miſcellany. J. C.

Dear SIR, ——, *2d July* 1777.

About a fortnight ago I went to ſee Tom, at Bow, where he is very happy, and hath made great improvement, eſpecially in the uſe of his pen. This I know will give you pleaſure; but it will give you more to read the following narrative of cures performed by a deſpiſed weed that grows on every ditch, and is a nuiſance in every garden, which I ſend, with a requeſt that you will make it as public as poſſible, and as ſpeedily as you can, becauſe, the plant being now in bloom, I apprehend its juices will neither be ſo copious nor efficacious after its ſeeds are formed; and I am very deſirous that as many more proofs may be made of its virtues as poſſible during the remains of the ſeaſon.

Tom's maſter, Mr Emblin, informed me, that he was perfectly cured of a violent ſcorbutic complaint, which had afflicted him many years, notwithſtanding he had taken Maredant's drops, other noſtrums, and ſea-water, by drinking a tea-cup-full of the freſh expreſſed juice of Clivers, or Cleavers, commonly called Hariff, or Gooſe-graſs, ten ſucceſſive mornings.

That, being agreeably ſurpriſed at his own extraordinary cure, he adminiſtered the ſame medicine to ſeveral of his boys, who were affected with ſcorbutic humours, one of them remarkably and ſeverely; and they were cured every one.

That a perſon in Bow had been afflicted ſeveral months with a violent pain in the tendons of his heels, which communicated all up the hind part of his legs, and was attended with a great depreſſion of ſpirits; he was under the care of an eminent apothecary, who treated his complaint as rheumatic, without giving him any relief. Early laſt ſpring, having heard of the cures Mr Emblin had made of himſelf and his ſcholars, by taking the juice of Hariff, or Gooſe graſs, he had the young plants gathered, and uſed them as tea; but ſo ſoon as they were big

enough to furniſh a proper quantity of juice, he took a tea-cup-full ten mornings, and is ſo far recovered that he feels nothing of his complaint, unleſs after ſevere or long exerciſe. It is preſumed this perſon, for ſo obſtinate a complaint, ſhould have continued the medicine longer.

A child in Bow, a girl about two years old, appeared to be ſinking under a complication of diſeaſes. She had a ſevere wheezing and ſhortneſs of breath, a ruſtling in her breaſt, vomited a great quantity of phlegm, had loſt her appetite, and got very little ſleep; conſequently was very weak, and judged to be in a dangerous way. The child's nurſe informed its mother that ſhe ſerved in a family where a young lady, ſuppoſed to be far gone in a conſumption, was perfectly cured by taking, by the direction of a great phyſician, a tea-cup-full of the juice of Hariff, or Gooſe-graſs, ſeveral times a-day, after it had been boiled and ſcummed till no more ſcum would ariſe, and then cloſe bottled. In conſequence of this intelligence, the child's mother prepared and adminiſtered this medicine, and in leſs than a fortnight all the fore-mentioned ſymptoms diſappeared, the child recovered its appetite and ſleep, and became quite lively. Its overjoyed parent boaſted of the recovery of her child to an acquaintance, who had born and brought up a great number of her own, who would allow no merit to the medicine, but inſiſted the cure was owing to the return of warm weather, and the child's natural ſtrength. The medicine was left off; and, behold! all the ſymptoms returned. The medicine was adminiſtered as before; the child recovered in the ſame aſtoniſhing manner, and is now very well.

This invaluable medicine was firſt introduced in the neighbourhood of Bow by a maid-ſervant in a gentleman's family, the palms of whoſe hands broke out ſo full of ſores that ſhe could not uſe them. She told her miſtreſs that ſhe muſt have recourſe to her old medicine, and that would ſet her to rights. Being aſked what it was, ſhe ſaid, that ſhe had loſt much of her time in ſervice by the ſores which uſed to break out, as thoſe ſhe had then on her hands, in the ſpring of the year; that ſhe had tried abundance of things, but found benefit from none; that at laſt ſhe was ſent to an hoſpital, from which ſhe was diſcharged as incurable; but was afterwards told of the juice of Hariff, or Gooſe-graſs, which ſhe took as above, and was perfectly cured. This medicine was provided; ſhe took it ten mornings, and, to the ſurpriſe of her miſtreſs and all the family, was perfectly cured.

A little while after this, a lad, who worked in the linen-ground near Bow, broke out in ſores all over his body, ſo dreadfully, that he was reduced to uſe crutches for his ſupport. Some body, who had heard of the cure laſt related, recommended the ſame medicine to the lad, who took it, and got ſo well as to return to his work, but left the place preſently after, and hath not ſince been heard of.

Theſe two laſt-recited caſes coming to the knowledge of Mr Emblin, induced him to try the medicine; and he having related his own and the fore-mentioned cures to me, whoſe face at that time was very ſore, I took this ſimple eaſy draught ten mornings, and, I praiſe God! am perfectly well recovered.

Thoſe proofs of the extraordinary powers of this innocent taſteleſs herb, I think, are ſufficient to awaken the attention of every perſon who ſhall hear of them; wherefore, I repeat my requeſt, that you will make them public as ſoon as poſſible. Perhaps ſome gentleman, whoſe province it is to care for the health of Britiſh ſeamen, may take notice of it, and recommend its trial to the faculty; and if it ſhall be found to retain its ſanative quality, when boiled and preſerved in bottles, what a valuable acquiſition will it prove!

The idea of making the above facts known did not occur to me ſooner, or I would have attempted to have done it myſelf; but being obliged to ſet out on my journey, and knowing the benevolence of your mind, I make no apology for devolving the taſk upon you.

Remember me to, &c. &c.

It may be eaten with or without other vegetables, as a ſallad, with oil and vinegar.

Clivers have lately been recommended in cancers; the juice ſhould be drunk twice a-day in ſuch quantities as the ſtomach will bear, and an ointment, made by boiling equal parts of hogs-lard and the juice of the Clivers, may be applied to the affected part.

Gent. Mag.

ODE to BURKE. By PETER PINDAR.

AH, Burke! full ſorry is the Muſe indeed
That *thou* art from the Patriot Phalanx fled!
For what? To crouch, and flatter queens and kings?
Meanly to mingle with a Courtier gang,
That Infamy herſelf would ſcorn to hang—
Such a poor ſqualid hoſt of creeping things!

Has madneſs fir'd thy brain? Alas! return:
Thy fault in ſackcloth and in aſhes mourn:
Join not a Court, and Freedom's fouleſt foes—
Repentance, lo, ſhall try to waſh thee white:
Then howl not, Edmund, 'mid the Imps of Night:
Swell not the number of a flock of crows.

What murky cloud, the vapour black of Courts,
(For many a cloud, the breath of kings ſupports)
Attempts thy Reputation's ſpreading beam?
What bat-like Demon, with the damn'deſt ſpite,
Springs on thy fame, on Glory's ſacred height,
To ſouſe it in Diſgrace's dirty ſtream?

Alas! if Majeſty did gracious ſay,
"Burke, Burke, I'm glad, I'm glad you ran away;
I'm glad you left your party—very glad—
They wiſh'd to treat me like a boy at ſchool;
Rope rope me like a horſe, an aſs, a mule—
That's very bad, you know, that's very bad.—

I hate the Portland Junto—hate it, Burke—
Poor rogues, poor rogues that cannot draw a cork—
Nothing but empty diſhes, empty diſhes—
We've got the loaves and fiſhes, loaves and fiſhes."—

I ſay, if thus a mighty Monarch ſpoke,
As uſual—not by way of joke;
Did not the ſpeech ſo with'ring make thee ſhrink?
Did'ſt thou not inward ſay, "I've damn'd myſelf—
Why what a miſerable elf!"
And then upon each old acquaintance think;
And with a ſigh recall thoſe attic days,
When Wit and Wiſdom pour'd the mingled blaze?

Burke, Burke, moſt eaſily do I diſcover
Thou loatheſt the weak ſmile that won thee over—
From Tr———ry borrow'd, ne'er to be return'd!
E'en now thou art not happy at thy heart—
It ſighs for Wiſdom's voice, and pants to part
From fellows by the honeſt virtues ſpurn'd.

Thy tongue has promis'd friendſhip with a ſigh—
For, lo, th' interpreter of thoughts, thine eye
Hangs heavy, beamleſs on the motley band—
To whom thou ſtretcheſt forth thy leaden hand!
Yes, ſlowly does that hand of *friendſhip* move:
The ſtartled Courtiers feel no graſp of love:
A cold and palſied ſhake of gratulation,
As though it trembled at contamination!
O Burke! behold fair Liberty advancing—
Truth, Wit, and Humour, ſporting in her train;
Behold them happy, ſinging, laughing, dancing,
Proud of a Golden Age again!
When all thy friends (thy friends of late, I mean)
Shall, flaſh'd with conqueſt, meet their idol Queen,
The Goddeſs at whoſe ſhrine a world ſhould kneel;
When they with ſongs of triumph hail the Dame,
Will not thy cheek be daſh'd with deepeſt ſhame,
And conſcience ſomewhat ſtartled feel?

Ah! will thine eye a gladſome beam diſplay;
Borrow from ſmooth Hypocriſy's a ray,
To hail the long-deſir'd return?
Speak, wilt thou ſcrew into a ſmile thy mouth,
And welcome Liberty, with Wit and Truth;
And for a moment leave thy gang to mourn?
Yes, thou wilt greet her with a half-forc'd ſmile,
Quitting thy *virtuous* company a while
To ſay, "Dear Madam, welcome—how d'ye do?"
And then the Dame will anſwer with a dip,
Scorn in her eye, contempt upon her lip,
"Not much the better, Miſter Burke, for *you*."
"Poor Burke, I read thy ſoul, and feel thy pain—
Go, join the ſycophants that I diſdain."

To a LADY who aſked the Reaſon why the Men had left off wearing BEARDS, as they were uſed to do in former Times.

ATTRIBUTED TO C. ANSTEY, Eſq.

MADAM,

TO *bruſh* the cheeks of Ladies fair,
With genuine charms o'erſpread,
Their ſapient Beards with mickle care
Our wiſe forefathers fed *:
But ſince our modern Ladies take
Such pains t' adorn their faces,
What havoc would ſuch *bruſhes* make
Amongſt the Loves and Graces!

ODE

* *Sapientum paſcere barbam.* HOR.

ODE to the POPPY.

From Mrs SMITH's DESMOND.

NOT for the promiſe of the labour'd field,
Not for the good the yellow harveſts yield,
I bend at Ceres' ſhrine;
For dull to humid eyes appear
The golden glories of the year;
Alas!—a melancholy worſhip's mine!
I hail the goddeſs for her ſcarlet flower!
Thou brilliant weed,
That doſt ſo far exceed
The richeſt gifts gay Flora can beſtow:
Heedleſs I paſs'd thee, in life's morning hour,
(Thou comforter of woe),
'Till ſorrow taught me to confeſs thy power.

In early days, when fancy cheats,
A various wreath I wove
Of laughing ſpring's luxuriant ſweets,
To deck ungrateful love:
The roſe, or thorn, my numbers crown'd,
As Venus ſmil'd or Venus frown'd;
But love, and joy, and all their train, are flown;
E'en languid hope no more is mine,
And I will ſing of thee alone;
Unleſs, perchance, the attributes of grief,
The cypreſs bud, and willow leaf,
Their pale funereal foliage blend with thine.

Hail lovely bloſſom!—thou canſt eaſe
The wretched victims of diſeaſe;
Canſt cloſe thoſe weary eyes in gentle ſleep,
Which never open but to weep;
For, oh! thy potent charm
Can agonizing pain diſarm;
Expel imperious memory from her ſeat,
And bid the throbbing heart forget to beat.

Soul-ſoothing plant!—that can ſuch bleſſings give,
By thee the mourner bears to live;
By thee the hopeleſs die!
Oh! ever "friendly to deſpair,"
Might ſorrow's pallid votary dare
Without a crime, that remedy implore,
Which bids the ſpirit from its bondage fly,
I'd court thy palliative aid no more;
No more I'd ſue that thou ſhouldſt ſpread
Thy ſpell around my aching head,
But would conjure thee to impart
Thy balſam for a broken heart!
And by thy ſoft Lethean power
(Ineſtimable flower!)
Burſt theſe terreſtrial bonds, and other regions try.

EPIGRAM, *on ſeeing the ſervant of a ſcoundrel beat his maſter's coat.* By A. PASQUIN, Eſq;

WHY mercileſs thwack PETER's coat?
My friend, you ſurely jeſt?
I'd rather beat the Loſel's back,
And let his veſtment reſt.
The Caſtigator look'd and ſmil'd;
Said he, "You've wrong premis'd;
"For 'tis the *habits* of the man
"That makes the man deſpis'd."

ODE to Miſs BUTTS, the Maid of the Pump-room at Bath.

By THOMAS, the laſt Lord LYTTELTON.

THO' royal Bladud's healing ſpring
To palſied age relief can bring,
And ſoothe the wretch's pain;
Ah! loſt on me its boaſted power;
I ſigh, and each revolving hour
Renews my plaintive ſtrain!

Art thou not like ſome lily pale,
That, ſhrinking from the ſouthern gale,
Imbibes the Lybian peſt?
E'en ſo, alas! by morbid breath,
Exhal'd from various forms of death,
Thy budding bloom's oppreſt.

That brow by nature's plaſtic hand
Was form'd to threaten and command,
And ſpread majeſtic grace:
Amaz'd I ſtand, when I behold
A form ſo noble toil for gold,
And fill that humble place.

Haſte then, that Lazar-houſe forſake,
And equal joys tranſported take
Within thy Strephon's arms,
Whilſt the roſe lingers on thy cheek,
While yet a thouſand graces ſpeak,
A thouſand harmleſs charms!

And may the Spirit, who preſides
Prolific o'er theſe tepid tides,
Eliza's patron prove?
O may his influence benign
Shower on the prieſteſs of his ſhrine,
The nectar'd ſweets of love?

To an ASS.

MEEK animal! whoſe ſimple mien
Provokes th' inſulting eye of ſpleen
To mock the melancholy trait
Of patience on thy front diſplay'd,
By thy great Maker fitly ſo pourtray'd
To character the ſorrows of thy fate;
Say, heir of miſery! what to thee is life?
A long, long dreary ſtage
Through the ſad vale of labour and of pain.
Nor pleaſure hath thy youth, nor reſt thine age;
Nor in the vaſty round of this terrene,
Haſt thou a friend to ſet thee free,
Till death, perhaps too late,
Shall take thee fainting on the way,
From the rude ſtorm of unreſiſted hate.
Yet dares the erroneous crowd to mark
With *folly* thy deſpiſed race;
Th' ungovernable pack who bark
With impious howlings in Heaven's awful face,
If e'er on their impatient head
Affliction's bitter ſhower is ſhed.——
Yes—'tis the *folly* of thy kind
Meekly to bear th' inevitable ſway;
The *wiſdom* of the *human mind*
To *murmur*—and obey.

HIS-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

POLAND.

The declaration of the Ruſſian ambaſſador [p. 316.] being read in full diet, May 21. his Majeſty roſe and ſaid—

"Thus you ſee by this declaration, that not only your act of the 3d of May, but all thoſe previous to it, are treated with contempt.

You ſee the attempt to annihilate the authority, and the very exiſtence of this diet, and to overturn our independence.

You ſee the open protection given to our few countrymen who riſe up againſt the general will and welfare of their country.

Hence, you muſt ſee alſo the moſt preſſing neceſſity of providing all means for the effectual defence and ſalvation of our country.

Theſe means are twofold: The firſt conſiſt in whatever courage and reſolution may inſpire; and whatever in this reſpect you may determine upon, I ſhall not only approve, but declare that I will go and expoſe myſelf, wherever and whenever my preſence may be thought uſeful, either to ſhare the dangers with you, or to direct our forces. The ſecond ought to be ſought, and may be found in negotiation.

His Majeſty then recommends to apply to Pruſſia, with whoſe advice and counſel the moſt important deliberations of the preſent diet proceeded;—to Hungary, as a neighbour to whom it cannot be indifferent to ſee Poland invaded by a potentate from whom their poſſeſſions are divided by a long tract of Poliſh territories;—to Saxony, as they have given ſo many proofs of their attachment to the elector, that the very ſenſe of return will prompt him to ſeek for means of averting thoſe evils with which the nation is threatened.

Next day the diet preſented their thanks to the King for his paternal ſpeech, and decreed that the command in chief of the armies of the republic ſhould belong to his Majeſty. All ranks of citizens are vying with each other who ſhall be foremoſt, in preſenting their patriotic gifts for the ſupport of the approaching war, in caſe all negotiations fail. — The Princes of Radzivil have offered the republic the numerous train of artillery which they have kept under ground ever ſince the confederations. M. Soltyk, Nuncio of Cracow, has ſent all his plate to the mint to be coined as a preſent to the State: it is valued at one hundred thouſand florins. And his domeſtics have engaged to give a fourth part of their wages to the republic during the war. And M. Cabrit, banker, has made a patriotic gift of four hundred horſes.

Warſaw June 9. Agreeably to the advice of the King, in his ſpeech of the 21ſt of May, the Republic has not only requeſted the friendly intervention of their Pruſſian and Apoſtolical Majeſties with Ruſſia, but have ſent expreſsly for that purpoſe Prince Adam Czartoriſky to Vienna, and Count Ignace Potocki to Berlin, to effect it by a perſonal application and conference; but we have with the utmoſt ſorrow learnt officially, that thoſe two courts have refuſed to interfere with the Empreſs, or intereſt themſelves in the buſineſs; that they, on the contrary, adviſe the Republic to aboliſh its new conſtitution, and convoke a diet to reſume the old one, which they affirm to be the only means of ſatisfying the Empreſs, and averting from Poland the misfortunes which threaten it. We could have no expectations from the court of Vienna, on account of its connections with Ruſſia; but the deſertion of the court of Berlin has affected us greatly. Dependent thus on ourſelves alone, every individual in Poland is zealous for its ſafety; and to animate every true citizen to defend the country and conſtitution, the King, in concert with the States, has publiſhed an addreſs to the nation.

A new confederation was entered into by the emigrants, and ſigned at Targovica on the 14th of May. The chief articles are.

1. Againſt the ſucceſſion to the throne. 2. Againſt the conſtitution of May 3. 1791. 3. Againſt the privileges granted to the throne. 4. Againſt the diminution of the privileges of the Nobles. 5. Againſt the preſent diet. 6. For the preſervation of the Catholic religion. 7. For the maintenance of ancient liberty, and the old republican government. 8. Againſt all ceſſion of any provinces of the republic, &c.; and finally, the aſſiſtance of the Empreſs of Ruſſia is claimed in this act, according to the former treaties.

M. Felix Potocki, Count Banicki, Count Rzewuſky, and ſeveral other counſellors, have ſigned it.

Peterſburgh, June 1. The court has been informed by an expreſs, that the Ruſſian troops aſſembled at Polocz entered the Poliſh territory in Lithuania on the 21ſt of May, in three columns, un-

der the command of Gens. Dolgorucki, Ruzewuſki, and Deniſow. We have heard nothing of our army in the Ukraine under the command of Gen. Kochowſki, which muſt have entered Poliſh Ukraine about the ſame time, or by the 25th of laſt month at lateſt.

Several ſkirmiſhes took place between parties of Ruſſians and detachments from the Poliſh army of Prince Poniatowſki; and on the 17th of June a conſiderable engagement happened near Zielime, in which great numbers were killed. The Poles have ſince been obliged to retire farther into the country, followed by the Ruſſians.

Warſaw, July 4. The Ruſſian General Kockowſki has refuſed all propoſals for a truce, under pretext that he had expreſs orders from his ſovereign to eſtabliſh the ancient order of things, and to efface even the hour of the conſtitution of May 1791.

GERMANY.

On the 5th of July, the diet at Frankfort met, with the uſual ſolemnities, for the election of a Head of the German empire. The choice, as was expected, fell upon the King of Hungary, now Emperor Francis II. At one o'clock a diſcharge of 300 cannons from the ramparts of Frankfort announced to the people the choice of the Electors.

Frankfort, July 15. Yeſterday morning, at ſix o'clock, the ringing of bells announced the ceremony of the coronation of the Chief of the Germanic Empire. The citizens of the 14 quarters, the three companies of horſe, and the troops of the garriſon, were drawn out on the occaſion. About ten o'clock, his Majeſty the Emperor, preceded by the Counts and Princes, the Kings and Heralds at Arms, and the Ambaſſadors from the Secular Electors, proceeded, according to the uſual cuſtom, to the Cathedral. Her Majeſty the Empreſs, and the Archdukes Joſeph and Charles, went to the Cathedral by a different way, and aſſiſted at the coronation, which was not over till one o'clock, and was finiſhed by a *Te Deum*, and the diſcharge of 100 pieces of artillery. In the evening there was a general illumination.

FRANCE.

June 13. Letters were received from the war miniſter, from the miniſter of the public contributions, and from the miniſter of the home department, announcing to the Aſſembly that they had received orders from the King to deliver up their papers. The ſecretary then read the following letter from the King:

"I requeſt you, Mr Preſident, to inform the National Aſſembly, that I have changed the miniſters of the war department, of the home department, and that of the public contributions, and replaced them:—the firſt, by M. Dumourier; the ſecond, by M. Mourgues; the third is as yet vacant. M. Neillau, miniſter at Deux Ponts, ſucceeds M. Dumourier in the foreign department.

"I wiſh to maintain the conſtitution; but with the conſtitution I wiſh order and execution in every part of adminiſtration; and all my cares ſhall be conſtantly directed to ſupport them by every means in my power."

Letter from M. Rolland, miniſter of the Interior, to the King.

"Sire, The preſent ſtate of affairs cannot endure long. It is an alarming criſis, and there muſt be an exploſion. Frenchmen have formed a conſtitution. That conſtitution has many malcontents. The minority, indulging guilty hopes, agitate us in every way, and profeſs their object to be the maintenance of the monarchy. They calumniate the new ſyſtem, they ſow diviſions, and they wiſh to alter the conſtitution. Your Majeſty enjoys great prerogatives—an idea is not harboured to abridge them. Abroad, our enemies count upon ſecret protection. Your Majeſty has the alternative, either to yield to your own feelings, or to make yourſelf ſuſpected of being an accomplice. Every thing has its limits, and the moment for deciſion is come. Does your Majeſty reſolve to defend the conſtitution, or to range yourſelf on the ſide of the enemies of France?

The declaration of rights is become goſpel to the people. The country is no longer an unmeaning word. The people wiſh for action, and not for proteſtations. The revolution will be accompliſhed, but muſt it be finiſhed by the effuſion of blood. The prieſts ſow diſſention in the ſtate—ſanction the decree which tends to reſtrain them. Paris is full of evil-diſpoſed perſons—ſanction the decree for the raiſing 20,000 citizen ſoldiers."

— Reſolutions were paſſed by the Aſſembly in favour of the three diſmiſſed miniſters.

Liſle, June 18. On Sunday morning, at two o'clock, Marſhal Luckner marched with his whole army. About the ſame time, M. Carle marched from Dunkirk with about 10,000 men, and a conſiderable train of artillery, to join Marſhal Luckner. In his route, he took poſſeſſion of Ypres, and the country adjacent. Marſhal Luckner took poſſeſſion of Menin at noon, the enemy retiring on his approach. The French troops were moſt cordially received by the inhabitants, who immediately mounted the national cockade, the men in their hats, and the women in their boſoms; and a column of the army was advancing to Courtray.

The London Gazette has ſince announced, that

that on the 19th a detachment from M. Luckner's army attacked Courtray, and obliged the garriſon, after ſome reſiſtance, to retire within three leagues of Ghent, where they took poſt, and the next day were reinforced by the battalion of Bender, then on its way to Menin. The Auſtrians are ſaid to have loſt 110 men, and a piece of cannon.

On June 18. The Preſident announced a letter from M. La Fayette to the National Aſſembly, dated, *Entrenched Camp of Maubeuge, June* 16. which contains among others the following paragraphs

—— "Perſuaded, Gentlemen, that as the Rights of Man are the law of every conſtituting aſſembly, a conſtitution once formed becomes the law to the legiſlators appointed under it, it is to yourſelves that I am bound to denounce the too powerful efforts now making to carry you beyond the rule which you have promiſed to follow.——

Your circumſtances are difficult; France is menaced from without, and agitated within. While foreign courts announce the intolerable project of attacking our national ſovereignty, and thus declare themſelves the enemies of France, internal foes, intoxicated with fanaticiſm and pride, entertain chimerical hopes, and fatigue us ſtill more with their inſolent malignity.

You ought, Gentlemen, to ſuppreſs them; and you cannot have the power to do ſo, without being yourſelves conſtitutional and juſt.

Can you diſſemble that a faction, and to avoid vague denominations, that the Jacobine faction has occaſioned all the diſorders. It is that faction to which I loudly impute them. Organized like a ſeparate empire in its metropolis, and its affiliations blindly directed by certain ambitious chiefs, this ſect forms a diſtinct corporation in the midſt of the French people, whoſe power it uſurps, by ſubjugating their repreſentatives and their mandataries.——

Can it be believed that they will eſcape reproaches by ſheltering themſelves under an Auſtrian manifeſto, in which theſe ſectaries are named? Are they become ſacred, becauſe Leopold has pronounced their name? And becauſe we have to fight with foreigners, who preſume to meddle in our quarrels, are we releaſed from the duty of delivering our country from domeſtic tyranny?——

Every day weakens the conſtituted authorities, and ſubſtitutes the ſpirit of a party for the will of the people; the audacity of agitators impoſes ſilence on peaceable citizens, and ſupplants uſeful men; devotion to a ſect is made the ſubſtitute of all public and private virtues, what in a free country ought to be the auſtere and only means of arriving at the firſt functions of government.

It is after having oppoſed to all obſtacles and all ſnares the courageous and perſevering patriotiſm of an army, ſacrificed perhaps to combinations againſt its leader, that I can now oppoſe to this faction the correſpondence of a miniſtry the worthy production of its club—a correſpondence of which all the calculations are falſe, the promiſes vain, the information fraudulent or frivolous, the councils perfidious or contradictory; where, after having preſſed me to advance without precaution, and to attack without means, they began to tell me that reſiſtance would ſoon be impoſſible, when my indignation repelled the daſtardly aſſertion.——

As for me, Gentlemen, who eſpouſed the American cauſe at the very moment when its ambaſſadors declared to me that it was loſt; who thenceforward devoted myſelf to a perſevering defence of liberty, and the ſovereignty of the people: who, on the 11th of July 1789, on preſenting to my country a declaration of rights, dared to tell her — For a nation to be free, it is ſufficient that ſhe wills it; I come now, full of confidence in the juſtice of our cauſe, of contempt for the cowards who deſert it, and of indignation againſt the traitors who would ſully it; I come to declare that the French nation, if ſhe is not the moſt vile in the univerſe, may and ought to reſiſt the conſpiracy of kings formed againſt her.——

But above all, it is neceſſary that the citizens rallied around the conſtitution, be aſſured that the rights which it guarantees will be reſpected with a religious fidelity, that ſhall drive its enemies, concealed or public, to deſpair.——

Let the royal power be untouched, for it is guaranteed by the conſtitution; let it be independent, for its independence is one of the ſprings of our liberty; let the King be revered, for he is inveſted with the national majeſty; let him have the power of chuſing a miniſtry that wears not the chains of a faction; and if there be conſpirators, let them periſh by the ſword of the law.

In fine, let the reign of clubs, annihilated by you, give place to the reign of the law, their uſurpations to the firm and independent exerciſe of the conſtituted authorities, their diſorganiſing maxims to the true principles of liberty, their delirious fury to the calm and ſteady courage of a nation that underſtands its rights, and defends them; in fine, their factious combinations to the true intereſts of our country, which in this moment of danger ought to unite all thoſe to whom her ſubjugation and her ruin are not objects of atrocious joy, or infamous ſpeculation"——

M. La Fayette ſent a copy of the above letter to the King, with a letter to his Majeſty, in which he ſays, "The King knows with what ardour, with what conſtancy,

I have been at all times devoted to the cauſe of liberty, to the ſacred principles of humanity, equality, and juſtice. He knows that I was always the adverſary of factions, the enemy of licentiouſneſs; and that no power, which I thought unlawful, was ever acknowledged by me. He knows my devotion to his conſtitutional authority, and my attachment to his perſon.

Perſiſt, Sire, ſtrong in the authority which the national will has delegated to you, in the generous reſolution of defending the principles of the conſtitution againſt all their enemies. Let this reſolution, ſupported by all the acts of your private life, as by a firm and full exerciſe of the royal power, become the gage of harmony, which, above all in the moments of criſis, cannot fail to be eſtabliſhed between the repreſentatives elected by the people, and their hereditary repreſentative. It is in this reſolution, Sire, that for your country and for yourſelf are glory and ſafety. There you will find the friends of liberty, all good Frenchmen, ranged around your throne, to defend it againſt the machinations of the rebellious, and the enterprizes of the factious."

The Aſſembly decreed, that the letter ſhould be printed. Several members demanded that copies ſhould be ſent to the eighty-three departments. This occaſioned a violent tumult, which continued for ſome time.

M. Verginaud oppoſed the motion, as the repreſentation of a general of the army might ſuperſede the laws, and deſtroy liberty.

M. Guadet even called the authenticity of the letter in queſtion: "M. la Fayette," he ſaid, "ſhould recollect, that when Cromwell wrote a letter in terms nearly ſimilar, liberty was no more in England."

After a tumultuous debate, the letter was referred to the new commiſſion for examining the ſtate of the kingdom.

M. Condorcet, June 19. ſaid, this being the anniverſary of the memorable day on which the Conſtituting Aſſembly put the laſt hand to the edifice of political equality, by deſtroying the nobility, the Aſſembly could not do better than to follow up the example, by authoriſing the ſeveral departments to burn all the books containing the regiſters and titles of nobility, which were the only remaining refuge of this ridiculous vanity. The Aſſembly paſſed a decree to this effect unanimouſly.

On June 19. The miniſter of juſtice ſent the following letter to the preſident. "I have the honour to inform the Aſſembly, that the King has put the conſtitutional formula, The King will examine; 1ſt, on the decree of May 27. 1792, which determines the caſes and the forms of the deportation of diſturbing prieſts; 2d, on the decree of the 8th inſtant, bearing that the armed force ſhall be augmented by 20,000 men, who ſhall aſſemble near Paris on the 14th of July."

Paris, June 20. This day, according to the orders of the Directory, the national guards and the troops of the line were poſted with their artillery at every avenue which leads to the palace, and to the Aſſembly.

The department of Paris came to the bar of the Aſſembly, and informed them, that a multitude, to the amount apparently of 100,000 perſons of both ſexes, armed in all ways, with pikes, ſwords, muſquets, and even with artillery, were actually embodied, and were bearing towards the Thuilleries.

The column of people, armed with pikes and other weapons, and with ten or twelve pieces of cannon, arrived at the Aſſembly, and were admitted. They marched through the body of the Aſſembly, renewing their oath, and from thence they went to the Carouſel, in the front of the palace. A conſiderable force protected the Thuilleries, which would certainly have been able to triumph at the expence of many lives over the armed multitude.—But reſpect for the lives of their fellow-citizens induced government to forbear, and at four o'clock in the afternoon the gates of the Thuilleries were thrown open. The multitude precipitated into the palace, and in an inſtant filled all the principal apartments. They preſented to the King the red bonnet of liberty, which he chearfully put on, and the Queen diſtributed ribbands and May branches with a condeſcenſion that drew from the multitude the utmoſt reſpect. This ſcene continued till nine o'clock at night; and during the five hours this tumultuous proceſſion laſted, not leſs than 40,000 armed men, women, and children, paſſed through the royal apartments. The Aſſembly, knowing the King to be very much in danger, deputed twenty-four members to wait on his perſon. M. Goyer entered the hall about ſix o'clock, viſibly agitated, and aſcended the tribune to call the attention of the Houſe to a momentous concern — "I have juſt ſeen," ſaid he, "my King, the hereditary repreſentative of the nation, inſulted, threatened, under-valued; I have ſeen him between M. M. Iſnard and Verginaud, who were exerting themſelves in ſcreening him from popular fury, with a *red cap* on his head, and in the moſt imminent danger."

On M. La Croix's motion, the Aſſembly decreed that a deputation of twenty-four members ſhould go every half hour to the palace to report the ſituation of the royal family. At ſeven the firſt deputation returned, and one of them, M. Mazuyer, ſaid, that at the moment the King was in the midſt of an immenſe crowd, ſeveral members of the Houſe advanced to comfort him; his Majeſty, with calm dignity, thanked them, and uttered

uttered theſe never-to-be-forgotten expreſſions—" *An honeſt man, who has done his duty, and who has nothing to reproach himſelf with, knows neither fear nor remorſe.*" Then taking the hand of a national guard that was by his ſide, and placing it on his heart, he with energy added, " *feel whether it palpitates!*" The Aſſembly burſt into an acclamation of applauſe.

M. Pethion being admitted to the bar, declared that order was every where reſtored. He was received in the Aſſembly with a mixture of applauſe and hiſſes.

During all this confuſion, though ſo many of the loweſt and moſt indigent perſons of Paris were in the palace, and that every room was traverſed, the moſt trifling article was not removed from its place. The night paſſed with the utmoſt quiet, and the tumult ſubſided.

On June 21. The miniſter for the interior department laid on the table of the Aſſembly all the papers which he had received relative to the events of the 20th, of ſome of which he was an eye-witneſs.

" The doors of the palace," ſays the miniſter, " were burſt open. I inſtantly waited on the King, and found him almoſt alone. That inſtant the door of his apartment was attempted to be cut in pieces with an axe. The King ordered it to be opened, and withdrew to a window. The mob ruſhed into his apartment; but luckily the King was immediately ſurrounded with the national guards, who protected him againſt all danger. Some wretch might have been found among this mob who might have plunged all France into mourning!

During the whole of this extraordinary ſcene, the King never betrayed the leaſt fear, nor ſeemed in the leaſt alarmed. He appeared cool, collected, full of dignity, and the truly great man. Oppreſſed with heat, he deſired ſome water to drink; a bottle was given him, and he drank without heſitation, without even ſeeming to ſuſpect that there was any danger in this, and that he was performing an act of intrepidity. M. St Huruge and M. Santerre were at the head of the mob, in the uniform of the national guard."

Paris, June 23. The miniſter for the home department informed the Aſſembly, that the King had ordered him to communicate to them a letter from the department of Paris relative to the ſtate of the capital, and a placart which had been ſtuck up in the Fauxbourg of St Antoine, to the following purport:

Petition of the Fauxbourg of St Antoine to the National Aſſembly.

" The men of the 14th of July riſe a ſecond time, and are come to denounce a King no longer worthy to fill the throne. We demand his head. If you refuſe to comply with our deſires, our arms are raiſed, and we will extirpate the traitors wherever we find them, even amongſt yourſelves."

A voice on the left ſide of the Aſſembly here called out for the order of the day, at which the Aſſembly expreſſed the utmoſt indignation; and it was demanded that the member ſhould be ſent to the Abbey. The memorial was afterwards referred to the new committee of Twelve, to report in the evening.

In the evening ſeſſion M. Mouraire made the report in the name of the committee, purporting that the text of the law reſpecting the troubles being formal, the commiſſion could preſent no new legiſlative meaſure; but propoſed to invite, in the name of liberty, all good citizens to join the conſtituent authorities, for the ſupport of order, and the ſecurity of their perſons. This decree, the Aſſembly, eager to prove its determined reſolution to ſupport the law, decreed without any diſcuſſion, and ordered it to be ſent to the eighty-three departments. Decrees of liquidation took up the reſt of the ſeſſion.

M. Bazire obſerved, that he held a paper in his hand, which had occaſioned all the preſent confuſion; it was the King's proclamation, which he would firſt read, and afterwards denounce.

Proclamation by the King on the events of the 20th of June.

" Frenchmen cannot hear without concern, that a multitude, excited by ſome factious perſons, came with arms in their hands into the King's palace, drawing a piece of cannon even into the guard-room; that they broke open the doors of his apartment with axes, and there audaciouſly abuſing, by aſſuming the name of the nation, attempted to obtain by force the ſanction which his Majeſty had conſtitutionally refuſed to two decrees.

The King oppoſed to the menaces and inſults of theſe factious perſons, only his conſcience and his love for the public weal.

The King knows not at what point they would ſtop; but he thinks it right to inform the French nation, that violence to whatever exceſs it may be carried, ſhall never tear from him his conſent to whatever he ſhall think contrary to the public intereſt.—He expoſes, without regret, his own peace, and his perſonal ſafety; he gives up, even without pain, the enjoyment of the rights which belong to all men, and which the law ought to reſpect in him as well as in all citizens; but as the hereditary repreſentative of the French nation, he has ſevere duties to fulfil, and though he will make the ſacrifice of his own repoſe, he will not ſacrifice his duties.

If thoſe who wiſh to overthrow the Monarchy have need of one crime more, they may

may commit it. — In the criſis in which he finds himſelf, the King will to the laſt moment give to the conſtituted powers the example of that courage and firmneſs which can alone ſave the empire. In conſequence, he orders all the adminiſtrative and municipal bodies to watch over the lives and properties of the people.

Given at Paris, the 22d day of June 1792, 4th year of liberty.

(Signed) LOUIS.
(And under) TERRIERE."

After the appearance of the King's proclamation, which conſiderably exaſperated the populace, who tore it down wherever they found it, was publiſhed the following

Proclamation by the Municipality.

" Citizens,

Preſerve tranquillity, and ſee your dignity.

Be upon your guard againſt the ſnares which are laid for you. It is wiſhed to create diviſions among the citizens armed and unarmed.

Cover with your arms the King of the conſtitution; environ his perſon with reſpect, that his aſylum may be ſacred.

Reſpect and cauſe to be reſpected the National Aſſembly, and the majeſty of the repreſentatives of a free people.

Do not aſſemble in arms; the law forbids it, and this law has juſt been renewed.

In crowds, the moſt innocent may mingle with the worſt intentioned.

The law reproves all violence, and you have entruſted to your magiſtrates the execution of this law.

Shew yourſelves worthy of liberty, and remember, that the people who are the moſt free, are alſo moſt the ſlaves of their laws.

(Signed) PETION, Mayor.
DEJOLY, Regiſtrar."

The National Aſſembly paſſed the following decree reſpecting the foregoing hand bill.

" The National Aſſembly, informed by the miniſter of the interior, that the enemies of the people and of liberty ſeek all means to overthrow the conſtitution, and, uſurping the language of patriotiſm, are upon the point of miſleading many of the inhabitants of Paris:

Juſtly indignant at the criminal provocations and placards which have been denounced to them, and conſidering that the duty of the legiſlative body is to maintain the conſtitution and the inviolability of the hereditary repreſentative of the nation, but that the laws have committed to the conſtituted authorities all the means which are neceſſary for aſſuring order and public tranquillity, declare, that it is not neceſſary to take any new legiſlative meaſures, but invite in the name of the nation and of liberty all citizens to be faithful to thoſe to whom the depoſit of the conſtitution is committed; to unite all their efforts to thoſe of the conſtituted authorities for the maintenance of the public tranquillity, and for guaranteeing the ſafety of perſons and properties. The National Aſſembly decrees the publication of the preſent act, and orders the miniſter of the interior to give an exact account, every day, of the ſtate of the city of Paris."

June 23. The preſident communicated to the miniſters, who were all ordered to appear, the orders of the Aſſembly for forming a camp between Paris and the frontiers; and the meaſures adopted to prevent religious diſſentions. Soiſſons was mentioned as a proper place.

June 29 The ſix miniſters appeared at the bar, to give an account of their reſpective adminiſtrations.

M. Duranthon ſaid, it had been required of him and his colleagues to point out proper meaſures to ſubſtitute for the two decrees which the King had refuſed to ſanction: he knew no other means than to enforce the reſpect due to the conſtituted authorities, and enſure the execution of the laws. He demanded that thoſe articles which were yet deficient in the criminal code might be filled up. With reſpect to the evils produced by the diverſity of religious opinions, the conſtitutional act had committed, not to the executive power, but to the authorities of the ſecond order, the care of repreſſing ſuch as ſhould be found inſtrumental in promoting theſe diſturbances; and that the obligation upon the King to watch over the internal tranquillity extended only to the ſuppreſſing ſuch ſeditious aſſemblages as could be diſſolved by public force alone. Miniſters, he ſaid, were not reſponſible for the King's refuſing his ſanction, as the King ought to poſſeſs the ſame freedom with regard to his ſanction, which was veſted in his own perſon, and conſtituted an eſſential part of his royal prerogative, as with regard to any other exerciſe of thought.

All the miniſters ſigned a memorial to this effect.

On June 28. M. la Fayette appeared at the bar of the Aſſembly. He ſaid, " I appear before you to acknowledge the letter of the 16th inſt. and to call on your juſtice to avenge the attempt of the 20th made at the palace. This attempt againſt liberty and the ſafety of the King, has excited an indignation in my army, and in the heart of every good citizen.—It is time to defend the conſtitution againſt the faction which aims to deſtroy it, to defend the National Aſſembly, and the King, and to maintain the independence delegated to them. I demand, therefore, that the authors and inſtigators of the troubles of the 20th ſhall be proſecuted as having been guilty of *leze-nation*."

M. Luckner ſent a letter, dated June 28. to the King on the events of the 20th, breathing

thing the ſame ſentiments with M. la Fayette's; it was ſigned by all his aids-de-camp. M. Berthier, major-general and chief of the etat-major of the army of the north, ſent likewiſe a letter to the ſame purport

M. la Fayette left Paris on June 30. On the ſame day a letter from him was read in the Aſſembly, lamenting that nothing had been determined on with reſpect to the late events in the capital; and that good citizens muſt hold the nation to be without government laws, and liberty, while the crime of leze-nation, committed on June 20. continues unrevenged, and the repretematives of the nation, and its hereditary repreſentative, are environed by that ſect, which fetters all the authorities, and which, after having provoked the war, employs the moſt odious means for diſorganizing the army.

M. Paſtoret, June 30. read a report from the committee of twelve upon the internal ſituation of the kingdom. The committee ſeemed deſirous to reconcile all parties, without abandoning any of the ſafeguards of liberty. Concerning the Jacobins he read as follows: "The deſtruction of the popular ſocieties has not appeared to the committee to be either poſſible or conſtitutional. Shall the perſecution of an age, enlightened by liberty, ſurpaſs that which oppreſſed us under a deſpotic and barbarous government? The aſſociations of peaceable citizens, of free-maſons, and others, never incurred the ſeverity of that monſtrous government. The committee nevertheleſs thinks that the ſocieties may be puniſhed, as well as the functionaries who tolerate them, if they uſurp a political exiſtence, and oppoſe their actions to thoſe of the conſtituted authorities."

M. Paſtoret concluded thus: "Seditious perſons cry inceſſantly for liberty – deſpots for public order; the one would diſorganize, the other would enchain all; their common efforts in vain unite againſt the National Aſſembly; ſhe will triumph. O! my friends, my colleagues! ſince we are all for the country and for liberty, let us re-unite, and the country is ſaved. All the French deſire liberty; but all fatigued by a long agitation, deſire the tranquil enjoyment of it. It has been ſaid to you, "The Conſtitution or Death;" and I ſay, "Union or Slavery."

This report was received with applauſe, and ordered to be ſent to the 83 departments.

M. Delaunay, in a long diſcourſe, affirmed, that a revolution was not made, when a general could leave his army to demand, what Leopold and Prince Kaunitz had required, the diſſolution of patriotic ſocieties. "I love to believe that my country is independent of any man; but if it is otherwiſe, I ſhall conſole myſelf with thinking, that all Frenchmen will ſo far feel the ſpirit of Brutus, as to diſpute the honour of delivering their country from a tyrant."

July 4. The miniſter for foreign affairs communicated ſeveral papers from Coblentz, that had been intercepted, and ſent to the King. Among theſe were two bills of exchange, to the amount of 6,000 000 livres, and ſeveral certificates, iſſued by the emigrant princes in the King's name. In conſequence the King iſſued a notification to the powers of Europe, in which he "diſavows all declarations, proteſtations, negotiations with foreign courts, loans, levies of foreign troops, purchaſes of arms, warlike ſtores and others, and generally all acts, public and private, made in his name by Louis-Staniſlaus-Xavier, Charles Philip, Louis-Joſeph, and Louis Anthony-Henry, French Princes, and by other emigrants, rebels to the laws and to their country."

Paris, July 6. The Directory of the Department proviſionally ſuſpended the Mayor and the Procurator of the commonalty, for having on June 20 failed in the execution of the law. The King requeſted the Aſſembly to decide upon this buſineſs.

On July 6. the preſident received a letter from the King, ſtating that a Ruſſian army of 50,000 is on its march to join the Auſtrians.

The miniſters, July 10. gave an account of the ſtate of the kingdom, the moſt material parts of which were, that the frontiers would ſoon be attacked by about 200,000 men, to which France had about 248,000 to oppoſe; that the King of Sardinia might be conſidered as amongſt her enemies; and that ſhe had not a ſingle ally, except America, from whom nothing could be expected but ſupplies for her colonies.

On July 12. M. Cambon moved, that as apprehenſions were entertained of a conſpiracy breaking out in Paris, the Aſſembly ſhould iſſue immediate orders to take poſſeſſion of the moſt important poſts; that it ſhould declare its ſitting permanent, and that the abſent members ſhould immediately be ſummoned to attend. The Aſſembly immediately ordered that all the avenues ſhould be carefully guarded.

On July 13. after hearing the report of the committee, the Aſſembly removed the ſuſpenſion of M. Pethion.

"*Bruſſels, July* 6. It appears from the accounts which have been publiſhed by this government, that early in the morning of the 30th ult. the French troops ſtationed at Courtray retreated from thence to Menin, where Monſieur Luckner had fixed his head-quarters; and that the whole French army, after this junction, fell back to Liſle, where they arrived the ſame night, having entirely evacuated the Auſtrian Low Countries.

The Duke of Brunſwick arrived at Coblentz the 3d inſtant, and the firſt column of the Pruſſian army reached that place the ſame day." *Lond. Gaz.*

Fr-

FEDERATION.

Paris, July 15. The whole buſineſs of yeſterday was conducted with the utmoſt regularity; nor was the ſmalleſt attempt made, by any party, to excite thoſe diſturbances which all ſeemed equally to dread.

Every precaution that prudence could dictate was taken to preſerve the peace of the city. The civil officers of the different diſtricts were upon their reſpective ſtations; the national guard under arms on the Boulevardes at five o'clock in the morning, and parties of them diſperſed through different quarters of the city, to keep the ſtreets clear, and prevent any interruption to the proceſſion.

This day having been appointed for laying the foundation-ſtone of a pillar to be erected on the ſite of the Baſtile, M. Palloy, who, on the 13th, received a vote from the Aſſembly of 1000 crowns to defray the expences of the ceremony, proceeded to the ſpot at eight o'clock in the morning, accompanied by a deputation of ſixty members. A ſpeech, ſuitable to the occaſion, was delivered by one of the members; and the ceremony of founding a monument to Liberty on the ruins of Deſpotiſm, was concluded amidſt the ſhouts and plaudits of a vaſt multitude.

The proceſſion to the Champ de la Federation began at ten o'clock, and was conducted with the greateſt regularity: The King, preceded by a detachment of cavalry, and by another of troops of the line, eſcorted by 500 volunteers, and followed by four companies of the Guardes Suiſſes, accompanied in his carriage by the Queen, Madame Eliſabeth, the Prince Royal, Madame the King's daughter, and a Lady of the Court. Another voiture followed, with perſons of the King's ſuite. The ſix miniſters walked on foot at the doors of the King's voiture, which reached l' Ecole Militaire exactly at twelve.

This eſcort then formed behind the building in the Plain of Federation, in a ſquare battalion, while an immenſe crowd filled the amphitheatre and the interior part of the plain.

The Altar of the country was ſhaded by a palm-tree; perfume was burnt in four *caſſolettes* at the angles; and at every half-hour ſixty pieces of artillery were fired. Eighty-three poplars, with large bandages or labels, pointed out their ſtations to the Federators of the eighty-three departments. A pyramidal monument was erected with the inſcription, "To our brothers in arms who have fallen upon the frontiers for the defence of liberty."

At two o'clock the proceſſion began to open into the plain of federation by the Rue de Greville. Groups of men and children, with women bearing pikes and ſtaves, defiled after a detachment of fifty *Maitres de Cavalerie*, and another of national guards. Other women followed, bearing branches of trees and other ſymbolical figures. Four legions of the Pariſian guard, with their drums and muſic in front, afterwards defiled; in the middle of which were the commiſſioners of the ſection, the commiſſioners of police, juſtices of peace, the tribunals of the diſtricts, intermixed with ſtrong detachments of the 104th and 105th regiments, commanded by M. M. Chereon and Maupertuis; Meſſ. Wittenkoff and Menoa, general officers, commanding the diviſion of the Interior, were with their etat majors in the middle of the plain, oppoſite to a vaſt balcony, in which were the King, the Queen, the Prince Royal, their family, and ſuite.

Before the 5th legion of national guards entered the plain, the National Aſſembly, preceded by a picquet of cavalry, the *Sapeurs* of the national guard, and a detachment of volunteer grenadiers, eſcorted by others of grenadiers and gendarmerie, entered the Plain of Federation. The Aſſembly ſtopped before the King's balcony. The King, accompanied by his miniſters, deſcended, placed himſelf on the left hand of the preſident, and, with him, marched at the head of the Aſſembly. The King's eſcort, which was in order, then joined that of the Aſſembly, and the whole proceſſion moved towards the Altar of the country.

The proceſſion ſhould have aſcended the Altar of the country in order, and the Preſident, the King, and the national guards, ſhould alone have aſcended as far as the book of the law, and taken the oath. This plan could not be entirely conformed with; the King remained upon the firſt platform in the midſt of the Aſſembly, preſſed himſelf by the aſſiſtants at the ceremony.

The following oath was then read aloud, the King, the National Aſſembly, the deputies of the departments, and all the miniſters, officers, &c. ſtanding uncovered, with their hands raiſed to heaven:

"We ſwear to be faithful to the nation, the law, and the King—to maintain, with all our power, the conſtitution decreed by the Aſſembly, and accepted by the King—to protect the individual, and preſerve his property, according to law—to ſee that there be a free circulation of grain throughout the kingdom—to enforce, with all our power, the collection of the public revenues—and to remain united to every Frenchman by the bands of brotherly love."

The King, the legiſlature, and the people, then pronounced aloud, "I ſwear it." The acclamations which followed were long and reiterated. The Aſſembly and the King being obſtructed from reaching the other ſide of the Altar by the crowd, whom they were unwilling to have removed, returned by the ſide on which they aſcended; and the deputies accompanied the King to *l' Ecole Militaire*, where he went into his carriage, and returned by the road through which he came to the Thuilleries.

EAST INDIES.

[*London Gazette Extraordinary*]

Whitehall. July 1. The letters and inclosures, of which the following are copies, were received this day from the East Indies by his Majesty's ship the Vestal:

Letter from the President and Council at Madras, dated Feb. 21. *to the Court of Directors.*

Honourable Sirs, We have received a letter from Lord Cornwallis, informing us that the Commodore had sent the Vestal frigate to Madras, to wait for any dispatches that his Lordship might have occasion to send to England, and requesting that the ship might sail from hence in three or four days after our receipt of his Lordship's letter.

We have only time, therefore, by this opportunity, to give a brief account of the progress of your arms in the Mysore country since our last address.

Lord Cornwallis having remained in the neighbourhood of Outradroog until the 26th ult. waiting the arrival of Secunder Jah, the Nizam's second son, marched on that day with the confederate army towards Seringapatam.

His Lordship reduced several small forts in his way, which were of importance in extending the chain of communication. On the march he received a letter from Tippoo Sultan, positively denying that the garrison of Coimbatoor had surrendered on capitulation. On this occasion his Lordship observed, that had he looked upon it to be consistent with his duty to the public to allow himself to act merely from considerations of the general perfidy of Tippoo's character, and the insulting effrontery with which a fact so recent and notorious as the capitulation of Coimbatoor had been denied, he should, perhaps, have been induced to disclaim and prohibit all further correspondence; but feeling, as his Lordship did, how important it was to the interests of G. Britain to obtain a safe and honourable peace with as little loss of time as possible, he judged it much more expedient to leave the door open to Tippoo for negotiation, by putting it in his power to say that he had been misinformed respecting the transaction at Coimbatoor. —A copy of his Lordship's letter, with copies of hi and Hurry Punt's correspondence with Tippoo, are transmitted in the packet.

We also inclose, for your information, copy of a letter which Lord Cornwallis received on the 23d ult. from Capt. Little; by which you will perceive that Pursuram Bhow was entirely indebted to the Bombay detachment for the victory obtained over Ally Ruzza, near the Fort of Simogu, on December 29.

On the 5th current (February) the army encamped about seven miles to the northward of Seringapatam. Tippoo's army had taken a position on the north bank of the river, with its front and flanks covered by a bound hedge and a number of ravines, swamps, and watercourses, and likewise fortified by a chain of strong redoubts full of cannon, as well as by the artillery of the fort and of the works on the island.

As it would have been attended with great loss, and perhaps have rendered the success uncertain, if this camp, so strongly situated, had been attacked in the day, Lord Cornwallis resolved to make the attempt in the night; and for this purpose he marched on the 6th, as soon after sunset as the troops could be formed, in three divisions; the right commanded by Gen. Medows, the centre under his Lordship in person, and the left under Lt Col Maxwell.

The result was glorious in the highest degree, and put his Lordship in possession of the whole of the enemy's redoubts, of all the ground on the north side of the river, and of great part of the island. Seventy six guns of different calibers fell likewise into his hands on this occasion.

For the particulars of this splendid and decisive victory we beg leave to refer to a copy of his Lordship's letter in the packet.——

Two days after the action Tippoo sent to our camp Lieuts Chalmers and Nash, with three other Europeans, taken at Coimbatoor, and with them he transmitted a letter for Lord Cornwallis; a copy of which, with his Lordship's answer, we have the honour to inclose for your information.

His Lordship observed, in his letter to us which accompanied these papers, that to allow Tippoo to retain even a considerable portion of his present power and possessions at the conclusion of the war, would only, instead of real peace, give us another

another armed truce, and he ſhould immediately reject any propoſition of this nature; but that if ſuch conceſſions were offered as would put it out of the enemy's power to diſturb the peace of India in future, his Lordſhip would ſuffer no proſpects, however brilliant, to poſtpone for an hour that moſt deſirable event, a general peace.

We have the pleaſure to inform your Honourable Court, that 10,000 Benjarries arrived in camp, on the 11th inſt. a circumſtance which ſhews the communication to be entirely open, and affords to the army a flattering proſpect of ſupplies during their ſtay in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam.

We have the honour to inform you, that, purſuant to Lord Cornwallis's inſtructions, Maj. Cuppage has been ſucceſsfully employed in expelling the enemy from the ſouthern countries. The forts of Damahcottah, Errode, and Sattimungulum, have been reduced without any loſs; and by the laſt accounts from the Major we learn, that he had taken poſt near the latter place, waiting further orders from his Lordſhip.

We have juſt received a letter from Lord Cornwallis, (a copy of which is ſent in the packet), ſtating his reaſons for directing Gen. Abercromby to advance with the Bombay army to Seringapatam without his heavy artillery.

We have the honour to be, &c.

[Here follows the letter from Lord Cornwallis, incloſing Tippoo's propoſals for a negotiation to him and Hurry Punt, with their anſwers. The Sultan ſays, it has been falſely reported to his Lordſhip, that there were any engagements for the releaſe of priſoners previous to the taking Coimbatoor. — His Lordſhip, in reply, expreſſes his ſurpriſe at this aſſertion, mentions the articles of the treaty between Lieut. Chalmers and Kummer ul Dien, and demands that Lieutenants Chalmers and Nath be immediately ſent him, that he may hear the ſtate of the caſe from them. — Next comes the letter from Capt. Little, giving an account of the victory at Simoga. After ſtating that the enemy were moſt advantageouſly poſted, and that it was impoſſible to gueſs at their numbers, as moſt of them could not be ſeen, he ſays,]

" Obſerving in front of the enemy a deep ravine, full of high bamboos, planted extremely thick, that they were flanked on the right by the river Toom, and on the left by a very thick jungle, I ordered two companies to endeavour to make an impreſſion to the right, and two more companies, all of the 8th battalion, on the ſame ſervice to the left. The latter met with a gully near the river, which greatly obſtructed and delayed them; on which I ſent on that ſervice Lieut. Doolan, with a grenadier company and two battalion companies of the 8th; Lieut. Betriene, with the other grenadier company, was ſent to the ſupport of the attack on the right: Both of theſe officers were very ſoon wounded, and obliged to retire. Lieut. Moore was then ſent, with the grenadier company of the 9th, to the left. He alſo was wounded, after having advanced a conſiderable way into the plain. Six companies of the 11th were likewiſe employed. The extreme thickneſs of the jungle, while it afforded the enemy the advantage of a deliberate aim at our European officers, broke our troops, and, when they penetrated thro' it, in ſmall numbers, to the plain, they were two or three times driven back, the enemy being there in great force, and perfectly freſh, while a few of the Mahratta infantry, puſhing forward irregularly whenever the enemy appeared to be broke, fell back on our ſepoys as ſoon as they began to rally, and contributed greatly to put them in confuſion. — A corps of 300, compoſed chiefly of Chriſtians, (natives), were drawn up in our rear; and, on my pointing out where they might be of ſervice, they expreſſed their readineſs to go wherever I might wiſh, but that they had not a ſingle cartridge, in which ſtate they had come into the field. It was not till after a conteſt of two hours, that an effectual impreſſion was made on the enemy. Three of their guns ſoon fell into our hands. They were encamped, part on the plain within the ravine, and part in another plain, a little way beyond it. Many of the tents were ſtanding, and a good deal of ammunition and baggage left on the ground. From the nature of the ground, the route they had taken was not exactly known, and it required ſome time to collect the troops to purſue them. As ſoon as the route was aſcertained, I purſued them with the troops which Capt. Riddell had collected. They attempted to carry off with them their guns and tumbrils, firing occaſionally, and beating their drums, in hopes of making their people ſtand, particularly at the gateway of

of a ſmall village, about three miles within the jungle, but without effect. The road was ſtrewed with arms, cattle, and baggage, and ſome killed and wounded. Fatigue, and the allurements of plunder, diminiſhed our numbers every minute; but the purſuit was continued till ſun-ſet, previous to which we came up with and paſſed ſeven guns, which the enemy had been obliged to abandon. I hoped to have come to a plain, where we might all have ſtaid the night, and covered the guns, &c. but finding none, and learning from the priſoners that the enemy had relinquiſhed all their guns, I rode back myſelf to give ſuch orders as might appear neceſſary in other quarters, deſiring Capt. Riddell to follow me ſlowly, and collect all the troops he could. When I firſt paſſed the guns, the bullocks were yoked to them; and I had hoped that the Mahrattas might have carried them towards the entrance of the jungle; but before my return the plunderers had cut away the bullocks. I then ſent orders to Capt. Riddell to ſtay with the guns all night, informing him that I would reinforce him. I met Capt. Thompſon of the artillery near the enemy's encampment, and deſired him to proceed to reinforce Capt. Riddell with all the men of the 9th and 11th battalions that he could collect, which he executed with that alacrity which he ſhews on all occaſions when the public ſervice requires it. The 8th battalion remained on the enemy's ground all night, and the 9th and 11th with Capt. Riddell, three miles within the jungle, with directions to ſtay till the guns were carried off, which was done in the courſe of the next forenoon. From the impediments on the road, they did not reach the gateway, where the guns had been left, till ten o'clock at night. The Mahratta cavalry had ſcarce an opportunity of acting in the courſe of the day. The next morning they proceeded through the jungle, five coſs from its entrance, to a village called Munduggoody, in which they found a great quantity of baggage. — The ground was ſo favourable for the enemy, that not many of them were killed by our fire. Several, however, loſt their lives in attempting to croſs the river, and not more than 300 horſe are ſaid to have paſſed the village. The infantry having been completely routed and diſperſed, a commandant and buſhy were taken, who ſay that they had left their entrenched encampment near Simogu about four days, not deeming it a tenable poſt, nor having ſufficient ſupplies; and that they had determined to defend themſelves in their new ſituation. That the force was ſeven cuſhoons, conſiſting of at leaſt 7000 infantry and 800 cavalry, under the command of the Nabob Ruzza Saheb, or Ally Ruzza, a relation of Tippo's, though, indeed, the general report is, that including the artillery, they were 10,000 ſtrong."

[Our loſs amounted to 8 killed, and 48 wounded.]

Letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Preſident and Council at Madras, dated Camp, near Seringapatam, Feb. 8.

SIR,

On the 5th inſtant, I encamped about ſeven miles to the northward of Seringapatam, from whence I ſaw that Tippoo had, according to my information, taken a poſition on the north bank of the river, with its front and flanks covered by a bound hedge, and a number of ravines, ſwamps, and water-courſes, and likewiſe fortified by a chain of ſtrong redoubts full of cannon, as well as by the artillery of the fort, and of the works on the iſland.

It would have coſt us a great many men to have attacked the camp in the day, and, perhaps, the ſucceſs might not have been quite certain; I determined, therefore, to make the attempt in the night, and for this purpoſe I marched on the 6th, as ſoon after ſun-ſet as the troops could be formed, in three diviſions. The right diviſion, commanded by Gen. Medows, and the centre diviſion, under my immediate direction, were deſtined for the attack of the enemy's camp; and the diviſion on the left, conſiſting of four battalions, under Lt-Col. Maxwell, was ordered to attack the works that the enemy were conſtructing on the heights above the Karrigat Pagoda.

The officers commanding the leading corps in the right and centre diviſions were directed, after driving the enemy from their camp, to endeavour to purſue them through the river, and eſtabliſh themſelves on the iſland; and it was recommended to Lt-Col Maxwell, to attempt to paſs the river, if, after having poſſeſſed himſelf of the heights, he ſaw that our attack on the camp was ſucceſsful.

The left and centre diviſions were ſo fortunate as to accompliſh completely the objects propoſed. Lt-Col. Maxwell gain-

ed the heights, and afterwards paſſed the river, and the firſt five corps of the centre diviſion croſſed over to the iſland, leaving me in poſſeſſion of the camp, which was ſtanding, and of all the artillery of the enemy's right wing.

The diviſion of the right, by ſome of thoſe accidents to which all operations in the night muſt be liable, approached much too near to a very ſtrong detached work, which it was not my intention to aſſault that night, and which muſt have fallen into our hands without giving us any trouble, if we ſucceeded in forcing the enemy's camp.

The advanced guard engaged in the attack of this work before they could be prevented by the officers in the front of the column; and the latter, who had been uſed to carry forts with much facility, did not think it neceſſary, or, perhaps, creditable, to oblige them to deſiſt; but the garriſon of this redoubt conducted themſelves very differently from thoſe which we had lately met with, and their reſiſtance was ſo obſtinate, that it was not carried without coſting us ſeveral lives, and a very conſiderable delay.

By this time the firing at the centre attack had entirely ceaſed, and Gen. Medows, concluding from that circumſtance that I was in complete poſſeſſion of the whole of the enemy's camp, and apprehending that a part of his corps might be wanted to ſupport the troops on the iſland, wiſhed to communicate with me as ſpeedily as poſſible.

Some guides, who undertook to lead his diviſion to join mine by a direct road, conducted him to the Karrigat Pagoda without his meeting with me, and daylight was then too near to admit of his undertaking any further operations.

Theſe untoward circumſtances did not deprive us of any of the ſolid advantages of our victory, for we are in poſſeſſion of the whole of the enemy's redoubts, of all the ground on the north ſide of the river, and of great part of the iſland; but as the force with which I remained in the enemy's camp did not much exceed three battalions, and as I found, from parties that I ſent out, that the left wing of Tippoo's army kept their ground all night, I could not bring off any trophies from the field, except thoſe which were very near to the ſpot where our impreſſion was made.

I ſhall take up my ground to-morrow as near to the chain of redoubts as poſſible without being expoſed to the fire of the fort; and as our poſts upon the iſland are now nearly ſecured againſt any attempt of the enemy, I ſhall ſoon be ready to proceed with vigour upon the operations of the ſiege.

It has been hitherto impoſſible to collect the returns of killed and wounded; but I have every reaſon to hope that our loſs in Europeans will be under two hundred.—Maj. Cloſe will ſend to Mr Jackſon a liſt of the officers that were killed in order to prevent the anxious alarms of the friends of the ſurvivors. I am, &c.

General abſtract of the killed and wounded of the King's and Company's troops, in the attack near Seringapatam, Feb. 6.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Miſſing.	Total.
Europeans	68	213	21	302
Natives	40	168	23	231
Total	108	381	44	533

OFFICERS.

Bengal artillery; Lieut.-fireworker Alex Buchan killed

His Majeſty's forces.

36th reg. Lieut. Robertſon (73d reg.), Enſ. Smith, killed; Lieut. Brownrig, John Campbell, Robert R. Campbell, wounded.

52d reg. Lieut. Hutchinſon killed; Capts Hunter and Zouch, Lieuts Irwine, Rowan, Maddan, wounded.

76th reg. Lieut. Jones killed; Capt. Markham, Lieuts Robertſon, Philpot, and Shaw, wounded.

71ſt reg. Capt. Sibbald, Lieut. Bayne, killed; Surg. mate Paley wounded.

72d reg. Capt. Mackenzie killed; Maj. Fraſer, Hon. Capt. Maitland, Lieuts Macpherſon and Ward, wounded.

74th reg. Lieut. Farquhar, Enſ. Hamilton wounded.

The Company's forces.

14th Bengal battalion, Capt. Archdeacon killed.

1ſt Coaſt batt. Capt. Archibald Brown, Lieut. Young (ſince dead), wounded.

2d ditto, Lieut. and Adj. Martin wounded.

Bengal engineers, Lieut. Stewart killed.

Coaſt ditto, Lieut. Hemmings wounded.

Lt-Col. Malcolm, Adjutant General of the army, wounded, not included in the above.

[Other letters from Lord Cornwallis after this follow, announcing the circumſtance

cumſtance of the arrival of Lieut. Chalmers, and a confidential ſervant of Tippoo's, with letters, in the camp; and the reaſons which induced his Lordſhip to order Gen. Abercromby to join him. His Lordſhip, in his anſwer to Tippoo, ſays, that though the preſent critical ſituation of affairs inclines him and his allies not to inſiſt upon a complete execution of the capitulation of Coimbatoor, yet he muſt charge him with having taken Lieut. Chalmers' own copy of the treaty by force from him, and with ſtill keeping many of the garriſon in cloſe confinement, and in irons. The reaſons which prevailed on his Lordſhip to order Gen. Abercromby to join with the utmoſt expedition, and leave his heavy guns behind, were the reſolution of Purſuram Bhow to proceed againſt Bednore, inſtead of aſſiſting, according to the plan agreed upon, in the operations againſt the capital; and his Lordſhip's conviction, that the Nizam's miniſter, however zealous he might be in the cauſe, had not his troops properly equipped, or in any degree fit for that part of the operations which was aſſigned Purſuram Bhow (who alone of all the allies had his troops ſufficiently equipped); a total want of arrangement prevailed in every department of the Nizam's army—the miniſter could neither put a body of his troops into an active ſtate, nor provide the means for their ſubſiſtence for a few days, independent of his Lordſhip.

His Lordſhip concludes his letters by ſaying, he is informed that Purſuram Bhow has been poſitively ordered by the Poonah government inſtantly to join him; but he ſays, that after his late conduct, he cannot venture to place any great dependence upon him for aſſiſtance.]

The following account of the action of Feb. 6. appeared in the Madras Courier of Feb. 16.

On the 6th in the evening, orders were iſſued for attacking the enemy's camp: the plan for the purpoſe was laid down with the greateſt accuracy, and the line moved off in different directions without guns about eight o'clock. The moon ſhone very bright; ſo that the ſtyle of march was diſtinctly ſeen, and appeared grand beyond deſcription.

The attack began about four o'clock.—Gen. Medows leading to the right, came upon the battery in which Tippoo had collected the whole of his European force, under the command of Monſ. de Vigor, young Lally, with promiſes of high rewards if they maintained their ground and repulſed their enemy. In this party Tippoo greatly confided, and they ſhewed themſelves deſerving his confidence—all that men could do, oppoſed to ſuch troops as thoſe who engaged them was effected.

Thrice our troops aſſaulted the battery, and thrice were they beat back; a moment's retroſpect to the honours they had acquired on other occaſions againſt the ſame enemy, fired their boſoms, and preſſing forward with redoubled ardour, in the fourth onſet carried the work:—the enemy fell in great numbers, and thoſe who ſurvived croſſed the Nullah and joined the main body.

On the left, Col. Maxwell advanced with rapid motion to the ſtorm of the Carigatta Pagoda on the heights of Seringapatam; but before he could effect his purpoſe, he attacked and carried three ſtrong redoubts, each of which was defended by a deep ditch—then purſuing his object he ſoon obtained the poſſeſſion; leaving a neceſſary guard to protect it, he marched on to a hollow ground below, where a party of the enemy had aſſembled.

Here the Colonel met with oppoſition that was not to have been expected, the enemy fought with a determined courage that might have done credit to any troops; they retreated and advanced alternately, and their horſe frequently charged in the ſtreets, or narrow defiles, where it was not to be ſuppoſed they could poſſibly have acted.

Our troops were, as uſual, irreſiſtible—ſuperior judgement and diſcipline, and we may add, without depretiating the behaviour of the enemy, ſuperior bravery prevailed.

Whilſt the two columns to the right and left were thus bearing down every thing before them, Lord Cornwallis attacked the enemy in the centre, nearly oppoſite to the ſpot on which Tippoo had pitched his tent—here, as it was imagined, Tippoo had drawn up the flower of his army, veterans of approved courage and fidelity, and headed by men of the firſt family and diſtinction.—His Lordſhip was impeded for a few minutes by the very ſtrong works that Tippoo had thrown up in his front;—having carried theſe, his Lordſhip puſhed on, charged the enemy's line, and met with a warm and gallant reception.

The

The enemy diſplayed an enthuſiaſtic kind of fury, and for a while bore up a gainſt the oppoſing torrent—the conteſt was long and obſtinate: however, after exerting every endeavour, and ſhowing themſelves ſoldiers in the beſt ſenſe of the word, they fell back—the opportunity was ſeen and embraced immediately; and our troops ruſhing forward, penetrated the line in ſeveral places——this threw the enemy into the greateſt confuſion, and a dreadful havoc amongſt them followed of courſe.

Here his Lordſhip was expoſed to very great danger. He had ſent off a part of the column he immediately led, to ſupport ſome other attack in a different quarter, and left himſelf with the 74th regiment, and two battalions of ſepoys only.

The enemy perceived his Lordſhip's ſituation, and forming in his rear, came on with additional fury and increaſed numbers; however, they were repulſed with great loſs—The 14th Bengal battalion ſeems to have ſuffered the moſt ſeverely upon this occaſion, having loſt its captain (Archdeacon) and ſeveral men.

His Lordſhip having ſucceeded in the enemy's camp to the utmoſt of his moſt ſanguine expectation, croſſed the river in the face of them, and entering the iſland, ſtormed with ſucceſs a circular redoubt which had been thrown up in its centre, and which was for ſome time nobly defended.

This redoubt the enemy conſidered to be of much importance, and in conſequence made three ſeveral attempts to retake it, but were each time beat off with conſiderable loſs—it was defended by Capt. Sibbald of his Majeſty's 71ſt regiment, who lived but to ſee his bravery and good conduct crowned with ſucceſs, and then fell glorioufly, covered with wounds and with honour.—Lieut. Buchan of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, who directed the artillery under Capt. Sibbald, and gallantly ſeconded his exertions, was killed about the ſame time.

Maj. Skelly ſucceeded Capt. Sibbald with a reinforcement, which became the more neceſſary, as the party in the redoubt had ſuffered greatly in the repeated attacks they had ſuſtained, and circumſtances ſoon ſhowed the neceſſity of the meaſure; for although the enemy had been ſo often baffled in their efforts to take the redoubt, they were not diſmayed; and Maj. Skelly had ſcarcely thrown himſelf into it before they came on again, and renewed their endeavours ſix different times; in the laſt of which they had 200 Europeans, who now advanced in front, led by French officers. Finding at laſt that they could make no impreſſion, they left the gallant Major in quiet poſſeſſion of his redoubt, and of his well earned honours.

The attack conſiſted of three diviſions—the right formed of the 36th and 76th regiments, the 3d brigade, commanded by Col. Cockerel, and the 22d Coaſt battalion (Oram's) was led by Gen. Medows;—the left, compoſed of the 72d regiment and 5th brigade, was commanded by Col. Maxwell:—and the centre, conſiſting of the 52d, 71ſt, and 74th regiments, the 4th brigade (Ruſſell), and the 2d and 21ſt native battalions (Langly), was led by Lord Cornwallis in perſon, his Lordſhip having with him Col. Stuart.

The attack was glorious; and, conſidering the heavy fire that poured on us from nearly an hundred pieces of cannon for many hours, our loſs is inconſiderable.

In addition to the other obſtacles which the left wing had to ſurmount, was the croſſing of the river at a ford where the water was up to the peoples necks, and the bottom ſo rocky and uneven, that they frequently ſtumbled, and ſometimes fell. Every firelock and cartridge was rendered totally unfit for uſe; however, the moment we got on ſhore, we forced a paſſage through the enemy, and obliged them to retire without firing a ſhot—the truth is, they deteſt the bayonet.

General orders iſſued by Lord Cornwallis after the action, dated Feb. 7.

"The conduct and valour of the officers and ſoldiers of this army have often merited Lord Cornwallis's encomiums, but the zeal and gallantry which were ſo ſucceſsfully diſplayed laſt night in the attack of the enemy's whole army, in a poſition that has coſt him ſo much time and labour to fortify, can never be ſufficiently praiſed; and his ſatisfaction on an occaſion which promiſes to be attended with the moſt ſubſtantial advantages has been greatly heightened, by hearing from the commanding officers of the diviſions that their meritorious behaviour was univerſal through all the ranks, to a degree that has rarely been equalled. Lord Cornwallis

wallis therefore requeſts, that the army in general will accept of his moſt cordial thanks for the noble and gallant manner in which they executed the plan of attack; it covers themſelves with honour, and will ever command his warmeſt ſentiments of admiration."

ENGLAND.

In conſequence of the royal proclamation [p. 255.] numerous addreſſes have been preſented to his Majeſty from various places both of England and Scotland.—We inſert the addreſs of the city of London, which was preſented to his Majeſty at St James's, June 1. by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common council.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled, moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty to accept our grateful thanks for the wiſdom and benevolence evinced by your royal proclamation for ſuppreſſing thoſe ſeditious publications and criminal correſpondences which may be productive of the moſt alarming and dangerous conſequences.

Your faithful citizens venerate the conſtitution of this kingdom as eſtabliſhed by the glorious Revolution, and improved on ſubſequent occaſions, becauſe it connects the honour of the Sovereign with the liberty and happineſs of the ſubject; and their attachment is increaſed, from the conſideration that it contains the natural and regular means of advancing thoſe objects with the change of times and improvement of circumſtances.

We truſt that the reſt of your Majeſty's ſubjects, enjoying with us the moſt abundant national happineſs and proſperity under your Majeſty's mild and auſpicious government, will alſo with us duly eſtimate the value of thoſe bleſſings, and unite in the firmeſt ſupport of your Majeſty's endeavours to continue them, by preſerving our excellent conſtitution from the dangers of ſpeculative and impracticable theory."

Signed by order of the Court, RIX.

To which his Majeſty moſt graciouſly anſwered:

"I receive with the greateſt ſatisfaction this mark of your attachment to me, and to the government and conſtitution of the kingdom as by law eſtabliſhed; and my loyal city of London may always be aſſured of receiving from me every mark of attention and regard."

Common Pleas, June 13. Grant v. Sir C. Gould. This caſe came before the court by a motion for a prohibition to ſtay the execution of the ſentence of a court-martial lately held at Chatham.

It appeared that the plaintiff had been an Eaſt-India recruiter, in partnerſhip with another perſon; that he was tried by a court-martial held at Chatham, upon a charge of having adviſed and perſuaded two ſoldiers of the Coldſtream regiment to deſert and enter into the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company. The court found him guilty, and ſentenced him to be reduced from a ſerjeant to a common man, and to receive one thouſand laſhes.

The firſt ground pleaded by Mr Serjeant Marſhall on behalf of the plaintiff was, That the plaintiff was not a ſoldier in pay, and therefore not liable to be tried by a court-martial.—The ſecond, That the court had received evidence againſt the plaintiff that was inadmiſſible, and had rejected that in his favour that ought to have been received.—The third, That ſuppoſing him to have been a ſoldier, he ought not to have been convicted of any offence with which he was not ſpecifically charged previous to his trial; for this was contrary to natural juſtice, and to the common laws of England.—The laſt, That the offence, if any exiſted, was not cogniſable by martial law, it not being within the mutiny act. Ld Loughborough, on the 16th pronounced the judgement of the court, ſetting aſide all the grounds of objection; and the rule for the prohibition was of courſe diſcharged—Grant, ſome time after, received fifty laſhes, the King having remitted the remaining 950.

Diſpatches have lately been received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office from Gov. Philip, Governor of Botany Bay. They were brought over in his Majeſty's ſhip the Gorgon, of 44 guns, Capt. Parker, from Jackſon's Bay, arrived at Portſmouth. She ſailed from Spithead, March 15. 1791, and reached her deſtined port the 22d of September following.—They found this infant colony in the greateſt diſtreſs, being in want of every neceſſary of life, and by no means in that fertile ſtate repreſented, nor is there the ſmalleſt probability of its ever being rendered ſo.—The Gorgon left the wretched ſettlers ſeventy-three puncheons of ſpirits, with every

every ſpecies of proviſions ſhe could poſſibly ſpare; and having a long paſſage back, the ſhip's company were reduced to very ſhort allowance, particularly in the article of ſpirits, and experienced in their turn conſiderable hardſhips before they reached the Cape. When they arrived there, they were obliged to ſend 140 people to the hoſpital, all of whom, except one, returned on board in perfect health, having been allowed, with the whole of the crew, freſh beef and mutton daily, with every ſort of antiſcorbutic vegetables with which the place abounded.—About a week before the Gorgon reached Jackſon's Bay, in a violent thunder ſtorm, a ball of lightning ſtruck and wounded the fore and mainmaſts, broke to pieces a leager full of arrack, and knocked down ſeveral of the people, without, however, doing them any conſiderable injury.—About the middle of Auguſt, the Gorgon running through the water at the rapid rate of eleven or twelve knots an hour, with the wind right aft, at day-break was found to be ſurrounded with iſlands of ice of a prodigious ſize, ſome of them in appearance as large as the Iſle of Wight. From all directions inevitable deſtruction ſeemed to meet Capt. Parker and his people, and nothing but the cool recollection and ſteady behaviour of the officers and crew, and the Gorgon's being a moſt excellent ſea boat, could have prevented her ſharing a ſimilar or more fatal fate than the Guardian, [vol. 52. p. 220.]—She ſailed from the Cape of Good Hope the 9th of April, and touched at the Iſland of Aſcenſion, where a quantity of fine turtle was procured.

On Saturday three of the officers under the direction of Sir Sampſon Wright, brought Nathaniel Lilley, James Martin, Mary Braint, William Allen, and John Butcher, five convicts who effected their their eſcape from Botany Bay, before Nicholas Bond, Eſq; at the office in Bow-ſtreet, from on board of the Gorgon frigate.

The particulars of this wonderful and hazardous eſcape are as follows:

A Dutch ſchooner, under the command of a Capt. Smyth, took a ſmall ſupply of proviſions to the ſettlement at Sydney-cove, then in want of every neceſſary to ſupport life. A convict, whoſe name was Briant, and who was married to the priſoner Mary Briant, perſuaded Capt. Smyth to let him have his ſix oared boat, with an old lug-ſail, a quadrant and compaſs, for which he paid the captain what money he had, and ſome he collected among thoſe to whom he entruſted his deſign; for the convicts having little uſe for the money with which their friends had ſupplied them on ſailing from this country, had moſt of it by them. Capt. Smyth gave him 100 weight of rice, and 14lb. of pork; they purchaſed of a convict, who was appointed baker to the colony, 100 weight of flour, at the rate of 2s 6d. and 1s. 6d. per pound, which with 10 gallons of water, was all the proviſions they took on board of the boat, and at ten o'clock at night, on March 28. 1791, William Briant, with his wife and two children, the one three years and the other one year old, the other four priſoners, Samuel Bird, James Cox, and William Martin, embarked in this open boat to ſail to the iſland of Timor, which by the neareſt run is upwards of 1300 miles from the place of their embarkation, but by the courſe which they were forced to take, it was impoſſible for them to form an idea what diſtance they might have to run, or what dangers, independent of thoſe of the ſea, they might have to encounter; added to this, the monſoon had juſt ſet in, and the wind was contrary. Under theſe circumſtances they rather choſe to riſk their lives on the ſea, than drag out a miſerable exiſtence on an unhoſpitable ſhore. They were forced to keep along the coaſt as much as they could, for the convenience of procuring ſupplies of freſh water; and on theſe occaſions, and when the weather was extremely tempeſtuous, they would ſometimes ſleep on ſhore, hauling their boat on the land. The ſavage natives, wherever they put on ſhore, came down in vaſt numbers with intent to murder them. They now found two old muſkets, and a ſmall quantity of powder, which Capt. Smyth had given them, particularly ſerviceable, by firing over the heads of theſe multitudes, on which they ran off with great precipitation; but they were always forced to keep a ſtrict watch. In three degrees to the northward of Sydney-cove they found large veins of remarkably fine coals, and in lat. 26. 27. diſcovered a ſmall iſland, on which no inhabitants were; here was great plenty of turtles, that proved a great relief to them; but they were very near being loſt in landing.

At

At this iſland they dried as much turtle as they could carry, which laſted them ten days. During the firſt five weeks of their voyage they had continual rains; and being obliged, in order to lighten the boat, to throw over board all their wearing apparel, &c were for that time continually wet. They were once eight days out of ſight of land, and after ſurmounting infinite hardſhips and dangers, they landed on June 5. 1791 at Cupang on the iſland of Timor, where the Dutch have a ſettlement, having ſailed conſiderably more than 5000 miles, and been ten weeks all but one day in performing this voyage. At Cupang they informed the Governor, that they had belonged to an Engliſh ſhip which was wrecked on her paſſage to South Wales; the Governor treated them with great humanity, but at length overheard a converſation among them, by which he diſcovered that they were convicts who had eſcaped from the colony at Sydney cove, in new South Wales.

On the 29th of Auguſt 1791, his Majeſty's ſhip the Pandora, of 20 guns, commanded by Capt. Edward Edwards, was wrecked, and with part of her crew, loſt on a reef of rocks, near new South Wales. The Captain and thoſe of the crew who were ſaved, got to Cupang in their boats, when the Governor gave Capt. Edwards an account of the eleven perſons he had there, and of the converſation which he had overheard.

The Captain took them with him to Batavia, where William Briant and his eldeſt child died: the reſt were put on board the Rambang, a Dutch ſhip, in which Capt. Edwards ſailed with them for the Cape of Good Hope: on their paſſage to the Cape, James Cox fell overboard and was drowned, and Samuel Bird and William Martin died; at the Cape Capt. Edwards delivered the ſurvivors of theſe unfortunate people to Capt. Parker of the Gorgon, and they ſailed with him for England. In their paſſage home, the younger child of Mary Briant died.

They were committed to new priſon for further examination.

July 2 was decided, in a field behind Kilburn Wells, an affair of honour between the Earl of Lauderdale and Gen. Arnold. The principals, with their ſeconds and ſurgeons, arrived upon the ground about ſeven o'clock, occupying a poſt-coach and two poſt-chaiſes. Having taken their ſtations, Lord Lauderdale refuſed to toſs up for the firſt fire, or to fire at the ſame time with Gen. Arnold. As the General thought himſelf injured, his Lordſhip inſiſted upon receiving his fire firſt. Gen. Arnold fired, happily without effect, and the affair was then ſettled. The diſpute aroſe from the following part of Lord Lauderdale's ſpeech in the Houſe of Lords:—"If apoſtacy is a recommendation to command, the Duke of Richmond, of all officers, is the beſt entitled to that of the camp at Bagſhot, provided the name of Gen. Arnold be firſt ſtruck off the liſt."

King's bench, July 9. There was determined, an action brought by the Counteſs Dowager of Cavan againſt Mr Tatterſall, proprietor of the Morning-Poſt, for ſeveral falſe and malicious libels againſt her daughter Lady Eliſabeth Lambert. After a hearing of two hours, the jury brought in a verdict of 4000 l. damages.—George Roſe, Eſq; brought an action againſt the printer of the Morning-Poſt, for a libel inſerted in that paper the 13th of March laſt. The jury, which was ſpecial, gave the plaintiff a verdict, with 100 l. damages. Another action againſt the proprietor of the Morning Poſt for the ſame paragraph received the ſame verdict.

By an exact calculation, it appears, that the expences for entertainments for overſeers, &c. at meetings relative to the poor of England, amounts in one year to *eleven thouſand three hundred and twenty-nine pounds, fifteen ſhillings*; and that the annual expences for law-buſineſs amounts to *fifty three thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty ſeven pounds, eleven ſhillings!*

SCOTLAND.

The following is the addreſs of the Lord Provoſt, magiſtrates, and town-council of Edinburgh, on his Majeſty's proclamation. [p. 255.]

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful ſubjects, the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of this your ancient city of Edinburgh, think themſelves called upon, at this time, to expreſs, in the ſtrongeſt manner, their zeal and attachment to the conſtitution of their country, their loyalty to their Sovereign, and their gratitude for that warm manifeſtation of his fatherly affection to his people, which is diſplayed in his late Royal Proclamation.

We ſhould hold ourſelves moſt unworthy to live under that conſtitution which ſecures to us the higheſt meaſure

of civil liberty, and under the protection of thoſe laws which guard our lives, and defend us in the peaceable enjoyment of our properties, if we could behold, with ſupine indifference, the inſidious, but alarming attempts of thoſe enemies to their country, who ſeek to poiſon the minds of the people of theſe realms, by inſtilling into their breaſts a jealouſy of that government, which has no other end but their happineſs; by raiſing up the ſhadows of grievances which were never felt but in imagination; and by holding forth to their eyes the expediency of innovations and amendments of that ſyſtem, which once unhinged, the ſame ſpirit of faction and of anarchy may, for aught that human wiſdom can foreſee, proceed utterly to annihilation.

Inconſiderable as may be the number of thoſe evil-minded men who diſſeminate or adopt ſuch principles, and impotent, as we truſt in God, all ſuch attempts ſhall be, to undermine the civil happineſs of theſe nations, and to deſtroy that unexampled political proſperity which we at this time enjoy, we beg leave, Sire, to teſtify our moſt ſincere and hearty approbation of thoſe meaſures which your Majeſty's wiſdom has thought proper to recommend in your royal proclamation, with a view to the ſuppreſſion of all ſeditious writings arraigning the conſtitution and government of theſe realms, as eſtabliſhed at the glorious Revolution, or inculcating doctrines ſubverſive of all civil order and ſubordination: And with that dutiful obedience which we owe to the commands of our Sovereign, when he ſpeaks, as he ever does, the language of affection to his ſubjects, and of regard for their rights and liberties; and acting under the authority of thoſe laws, which, if well underſtood and properly enforced, are completely effectual for the maintenance of the public peace, it ſhall be our earneſt endeavour, in our capacity of Magiſtrates, to exerciſe thoſe powers with which we are entruſted for the ſafety of the community, and the good order of all who are within the limits of our juriſdiction.

Signed and ſealed, in our preſence, and by our appointment, this 30th day of May 1792

JAMES STIRLING, *Provoſt.*

Subſtance of the late act of parliament for relief of the Scots Epiſcopals.

This act repeals all the penal ſtatutes and diſabilities, provided the paſtor or miniſter of any Epiſcopal chapel ſhall, within ſix months after the 1ſt of July, take and ſubſcribe the oaths of allegiance, abjuration, and aſſurance, and ſubſcribe the thirty-nine articles. Thoſe who officiate without having ſubſcribed the oaths and articles, and produced certificates, ſhall forfeit for the firſt offence 20 l. Sterling, (one half to go to the informer, the other half to the poor of the pariſh;) and for the ſecond offence, ſhall be declared incapable of officiating as miniſter or paſtor of ſuch chapel for three years. Any miniſter or paſtor who ſhall not, as often as he ſhall officiate, pray for his Majeſty King George by name, and all the royal family, ſhall forfeit 20 l. for the firſt offence; and, for the ſecond offence, be declared incapable of officiating for three years. Every paſtor ſo offending ſhall be incapable of voting for any member of parliament, magiſtrate, deacon, collector, or clerk of the land tax, or ſupply. Every aſſembly for religious worſhip muſt be with doors not locked, barred, bolted, or otherwiſe faſtened. No perſon exerciſing the function of paſtor or miniſter, to be capable of taking any benefice, curacy, or other ſpiritual promotion, in England or Wales, or of officiating in any church or chapel within the ſame, where the liturgy of the church of England is eſtabliſhed, unleſs he has been lawfully ordained by ſome biſhop of the church of England or Ireland. Every perſon preſent, twice in the ſame year, at divine ſervice, in any Epiſcopal meeting, where his Majeſty by name, and the royal family, are not prayed for, ſhall, for the firſt offence, forfeit 5 l. and ſhall ſuffer impriſonment for ſix months, unleſs the ſame be paid: and, for the ſecond, or any ſubſequent offence, ſhall ſuffer two years impriſonment;—and any Peer of Scotland ſo offending, ſhall not be capable of electing, or being elected one of the ſixteen Peers to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland; and any other perſon ſo offending, ſhall not be capable of electing or being elected a member of parliament, or of being elected, or electing any magiſtrate, deacon, collector of the land-tax, clerk of ſupply, &c.

A meeting of the highland ſociety was held at Edinburgh on June 29 Amongſt other buſineſs before them, they had under conſideration a letter by a freeholder of Inverneſs-ſhire to Lord Adam Gordon, and communicated by his Lordſhip, on the

the ſubject of a navigable canal betwixt the Moray frith at Inverneſs, and the bay of the weſtern ſea at Fort-William, and pointing out in the cleareſt and moſt ſatisfactory manner the many advantages that would ariſe to the country at large from ſuch an operation, both as to the fiſheries, extenſion of commerce, and general improvement of that part of the kingdom. Sir John Sinclair, Col. Macleod of Macleod, and ſeveral other members, delivered their ſentiments on this important ſubject; and upon motion, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Lord Adam Gordon, for his communication on ſo intereſting a ſubject; and as his Lordſhip was neceſſarily abſent from this meeting, the ſecretary was directed to ſignify the ſame to his Lordſhip, and requeſt that he would take the trouble of mentioning the ſociety's approbation of the letter to the author of it; and the meeting further recommended to their committtee of directors to pay every attention in their power in promoting the patriotic objects of the letter.

The thanks of the ſociety were alſo voted to the committee of directors, and particularly to Sir John Clerk of Pennycuick, for the meaſures ſuggeſted to forward a new ſurvey of the projected navigable canal between Loch Gilp and Loch Crinan in Argyleſhire, ſo as to facilitate a communication with the weſtern ocean from the Clyde and the north, and to ſhorten and render the navigation of that coaſt more ſafe, for the benefit of the fiſheries and commerce in general; on which ſubject Sir John Sinclair read a letter from an eminent engineer in the employment of the Britiſh ſociety for fiſheries, pointing out the eſſential conſequence of this ſurvey and canal in preference to any other.

The meeting further took under conſideration and approved of a report to the directors by Mr Macleod Banuatyne, ſuggeſting the propriety of a recommendation to gentlemen of the country at large, and particularly to ſuch as are members of this ſociety, to form local and correſponding ſocieties, for the improvement of the particular counties and diſtricts within which they may be eſtabliſhed, as a meaſure likely to be of much advantage, both from the ſeparate exertions of ſuch ſocieties, and as the means of promoting the views of this inſtitution.

On motion from the ſecretary, the ſociety much approved of the reſolution of the directors, voting a gold medal, with a ſuitable inſcription, to Mr Drummond of Blairdrummond, for his ſucceſsful improvements of a large tract of moſs, part of his eſtate in Perthſhire and vicinity of Stirling, begun on a large ſcale many years ago by his father, the celebrated Lord Kames [p. 201], and the ſociety earneſtly recommended ſo laudable an example to be followed by the great proprietors of waſte and improveable grounds in Scotland, as a meaſure highly beneficial to the nation at large.

On the 2d of July was held at Edinburgh a meeting of delegates elected by the freeholders, commiſſioners of ſupply, and heritors entitled to be commiſſioners of ſupply, in the different counties in Scotland, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the preſent ſtate of the laws which concern the election of members of parliament for the counties and ſtewartries in Scotland, and for deviſing the moſt proper mode of correcting the defects in theſe laws. Several reſolutions, moved by Sir T Dundas, and ſeconded by the Lord Advocate, were carried unanimouſly, one of which was the following.

"That a committee be appointed to conſider the preſent ſtate of the laws regarding the qualifications of electors of repreſentatives of the counties of Scotland, and of the beſt method of remedying the preſent exiſting defects in the general ſyſtem of county elections, on principles ſuited to that attachment which this meeting feel, and know their conſtituents to entertain, for the preſent happy conſtitution of this country; and to report their opinions to a general meeting to be held at Edinburgh upon Monday Dec. 10 of the preſent delegates, or of ſuch as ſhall be ſent from any of the county meetings which ſhall be held for that purpoſe between and that time:

The committee to conſiſt of the following gentlemen: Lord Chief-Baron, Hon. Henry Erſkine, Lord Advocate, Mr Erſkine of Mar, Sir W. Maxwell of Monreith, Sir T. Dundas, Mr Campbell of Clathick, Col. M'Leod, Mr Charles Hay, Mr Macleod Banuatyne, Mr Houſton of Jordanhall, Mr Grant of Corrymonie, Mr Fergufſon of Craigdarroch, Mr Thomas Adair, Mr George Robertſon Scott, and Mr Smyth of Methven:—Five to be a quorum. Lord Chief Baron convener, and Thomas Adair, ſecretary to the general meeting and committee."

The commiſſioners of the cuſtoms have received a letter from Mr John Campbell, commander of the Prince of Wales cutter, dated July 7. informing them, that there is a ſunk rock lying very near in the fair way going into the entrance of the harbour of Loch-Aylort in Moidart. Upon ſome part of it there were ſeven feet, and upon the ſhoaleſt part one and one half, water, but depth of water ſufficient all round it; bears from Illangour nearly N. W. per compaſs; diſtance half a mile or thereabouts.

On Thurſday, July 5. three ſhares of the capital ſtock of the bank of Scotland, with the benefit of the new ſubſcription, were ſold at 740 l. which is two hundred and forty-ſix pounds thirteen ſhillings and four-pence a-ſhare. Beſides this, the purchaſer pays the auction-duty, which makes it above 254 l. for each original ſhare of 1000 l. Scots, or 83 l. 6s. 8d. Sterling.

On July 12 came on, before the High Court of Juſticiary, at Edinburgh, the trial of John Taylor late aſſiſtant to a brewer's ſervant, for being one of the principal ringleaders of the riots at Edinburgh on the 4th, 5th and 6th of June. The jury returned their verdict finding the libel not proven, upon which he was diſmiſſed from the bar.

On the 16th, came on the trial of John Bertram and Alexander Lockie, for being alſo concerned in the riots. The jury returned their verdict, unanimouſly finding the libel againſt Bertram not proven, and unanimouſly finding it proven, that Lockie threw *one ſtone* towards the ſoldiers. Bertram was diſmiſſed, and Lockie ſentenced to be baniſhed to Botany Bay for fourteen years.

MARRIAGES.

July 1. At Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, Lt-Col. Maxwell, of the late 91ſt foot, to Miſs Wilſon, daughter of the late Henry Wilſon, Eſq; of Newbottle, in the county of Durham.

2. At Craiſing Houſe, Fifeſhire, the Hon. Capt. James Forbes, of the Coldſtream footguards, to Miſs Hunter, eldeſt daughter of Walter Hunter, Eſq; of Polmood.

2. At Perth, Alexander Macglaſhan, Eſq; late of Calcutta, to Miſs Margaret Campbell, daughter of Mr John Campbell, merchant in Perth.

4. By ſpecial licence, John Coker, Eſq; barriſter at law of the Inner Temple, to the Hon. Miſs Charlotte Marſham, daughter of Lord Romney.

5. At Edinburgh George Kinnear, Eſq. banker, to Miſs Gardiner, only daughter of Dr John Gardiner, phyſician in that city.

6. At Hatton, Stirlingſhire, Duncan Campbell, Eſq; of Lochnell, lieutenant in 1ſt footguards, to Lady Ramſay, relict of Sir George Ramſay of Banff, Bt.

8. At Hopetoun Houſe, Capt. William Hope of the navy, to Lady Anne Hope Johnſtone, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Hopetoun.

8. At Burnſide, Mr Gray of Carſe, to Miſs Hunter of Burnſide.

9. John Stewart, Eſq; of Overtown, to Miſs Margaret Sword, eldeſt daughter of Mr John Sword, merchant in Glaſgow.

10. At Edinburgh, Sir John Scott of Ancrum, Bt, to Miſs Harriet Grahame, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed William Grahame, Eſq; younger of Gartmore.

16. At Dumfries, Capt. Hugh Stewart, to Miſs Macdowall of Gatehill, eldeſt ſiſter of the late William Macdowall, Eſq; of Gatehill.

17. At Corſtorphine, Mr James Dunſmure, merchant in London, to Miſs Jane Johnſtone.

18. At London, by ſpecial licence, the Rt Hon. Lord Grenville, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, to the Hon. Miſs Pitt, only daughter of Lord Camelford.

21. At Beaconfield, by ſpecial licence the Earl of Inchiquin, to Miſs Palmer, niece of the late Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

21. At Reaſden, James Thomſon, Eſq; caſhier of the Commercial Bank of Aberdeen, to Miſs Catharine More, daughter of Gilbert More, Eſq; of Reaſden.

22. By ſpecial licence, Lord Robert Stephen Fitzgerald, fourth brother of the Duke of Leinſter, to Miſs Fielding, daughter of Mrs Sophia Fielding, of St James's Place, and niece to the Earl of Winchelſea, who made the bride a preſent of 5000 guineas.

26. At London, Joſeph Foſter Barham, Eſq; to Lady Caroline Tuſton, youngeſt ſiſter of the Earl of Thanet.

28 The Rev. George Bridgman, to Lady Louiſa Iſabella Boyle, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

BIRTHS.

June 11. At Beechwood, Oxfordſhire, Mrs Maclean, wife of Dr Maclean, phyſician, from Edinburgh, of a daughter.

July 5. The Hon. Mrs Lindſay of Leuchars, of a ſon.

6. At London, Lady Eliza Loftus, of a daughter.

7. At Binderran Houſe, Mrs Stark of Taiſſes, of a ſon.

8. Mrs Campbell of Balcardine, of a ſon.

12. At Highclere-houſe, Hants, Lady Portcheſter, of a ſon.

13. At London, the Lady of Sir William Cunynghame, Bt, of a daughter.

18. At

18. At London, the wife of Mr Manners, grocer in Monmouth-ſtreet, of three boys.

19. At Sir George's houſe, in Welbeck ſtreet, London, Lady Eliza Douglas, of a ſon and heir.

22. At Tunbridge Wells, the Lady of Col. Sir Hugh Dalrymple, of a daughter.

30. At London, the Ducheſs of Dorſet, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

1792. *Jan.* At Calcutta, in the Eaſt Indies, Thomas-Henry Davies, Eſq; the Company's Advocate-general in the ſupreme court of judicature.

In India, Lieut. Alexander David Robertſon, of 73d foot, fifth ſon of James Robertſon of Lude, Eſq; He was killed in the attack of the enemy's works near Seringapatam, on Feb. 6. 1792.

Mar. 15. In India, on board the Northumberland, previous to her departure for Britain, Colonel Montgomery.

May. Mrs Margaret Wood, widow of James Mercer, Eſq;

In the Maſſachuſſet's, America, aged 105, Mr John Aldebort, who, till within a few weeks of his death, enjoyed all his faculties. He was a native of Poland, and boaſted a lineal deſcent from Aldebort, Archbiſhop of Greſna, who converted the Poles from Paganiſm to Chriſtianity.

15. At Barbadoes, Capt. Arthur Leith, of 69th foot, and Major of brigade to the troops in the Leeward iſlands.

26. Mrs Janet Dick, widow of Robert Hunter, ſurgeon in Kilmarnock.

Lately, at the Black Rock, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs Cole, ſiſter to the Earl of Enniſkillen.

At Vienna, in his 111th year, a perſon of the name of Bernini, born in France, of Italian parents. He retained all his faculties to the laſt, and had been in Paris about a year before his death.

June 1. Mr Thomas Maxwell, youngeſt ſon of the late James Maxwell, Eſq. of Kirkconnell.

12. Mrs Agnes Beveridge, widow of Mr Charles Blackſtock, ſurgeon in Dumfries.

14. Henry Ritchie, Eſq; Glaſgow.

15. At the Crown inn at Penrith, Mr Frederick Sneedorff, a Daniſh gentleman, profeſſor of hiſtory in the univerſity of Copenhagen. He loſt his life by jumping out of the ſtage-coach, which was run away with by the horſes.

18. At Greenwich, John Maclaurin, Eſq; captain of the royal navy.

20. At London, Lady Glentworth, Lady of the Rev. Cecil Pery, Biſhop of Limerick, who was created Baron Glentworth in 1790.

21. The Lady of Sir John Eden, Bt.

21. Miſs Iſabella Jobſon, daughter of Mr Robert Jobſon, of the Dundee Bank.

22. At Reading, in his 78th year, Ralph Schomberg, M. D. formerly of Bath. He was the author of ſeveral literary performances.

23. At Dundee, aged 90, and upwards, Mrs Helen Fothringham, daughter of the late Dr David Fothringham, phyſician in Dundee.

26. Near Hieres, in the ſouth of France, the Hon. Mrs Graham of Balgowan, ſiſter of Lord Cathcart.

27. At Edinample, Colin Campbell of Carwhin, Eſq; a captain in the army, and only brother of the Earl of Breadalbane.

27. At his ſeat at Tredegar, county of Monmouth, John Morgan, Eſq; M. P. for that county. By Mr Morgan's death, his nephew Col. Gould, ſon of Sir Charles Gould, Judge-Advocate, ſucceeds to an eſtate of nearly 30,000 l. per annum, and a parliamentary influence as follows: Monmouthſhire, repreſented by the late Mr Morgan; county of Brecon, by Sir Charles Gould; town of Brecon, by Col. Gould.--Mr Morgan was, in the South of Wales, pretty much what Sir Watkins Williams Wynne is in the North. One of his anceſtors is celebrated in Wales for having diſplayed the riches of his country in going to St James's drawn by a ſet of horſes ſhod with ſilver; and Mr Morgan was one of the two brothers who found ſo much money in the houſe of their immediate anceſtor, that it was divided, not by tale, but by ſhovelsfull.

28. At Briſtol Hot wells, Mrs Sheridan, wife of Richard Briſley Sheridan, Eſq;

29. At her houſe in Spring Gardens, the Counteſs of Berkeley, formerly Maid of honour to the Princeſs of Wales, and married firſt to the late Earl of Berkeley of Berkeley Caſtle, by whom ſhe had the preſent Earl and the Hon. George Berkeley, the Counteſs of Granard, and the Margravine of Anſpach; by her ſecond marriage with Lord Nugent, ſhe has left two daughters only, the preſent Marchioneſs of Buckingham, and Lady Louiſa, married to Eliab Harvey, Eſq; of Chiſſelworth in Eſſex. The late Counteſs of Berkeley was one of the three daughters of Mr Draix of Dorſetſhire, all of whom were in an eminent degree the favourite *belles* of their day, and was married to the late Earl of Berkeley on the 7th of May 1744.

30. At Keith, in Eaſt Lothian, Mrs Hepburn, relict of Col. David Hepburn.

30 At Irvine, the Rev. Mr John Kerr, miniſter of the Reliet congregation at Bells Hill.

30. In the Charity Workhouſe of Edinburgh, aged 101, Eliſabeth Sinclair.

Lately, at Craig, in the pariſh of Ardchattan, Argyleſhire, John Macintyre, aged 103 in Auguſt laſt. He retained his faculties until a few months of his death.

July 1. At Worceſter, on her journey to Cheltenham, whither ſhe was going for the benefit of her health, the Lady of Lord Charles Cavendiſh Bentinck, only brother of the Duke of Portland, and M. P. for Nottinghamſhire.

3. At Brunſwick, his Serene Highneſs Duke Ferdinand of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, K. G. brother-in-law to the King, having married, Jan. 16. 1764, the Princeſs Auguſta, his Majeſty's ſiſter, by whom he has left three ſons and three daughters.

4. At Montroſe, Mrs Eliſabeth Edgar, wife of Thomas Webſter, Eſq; provoſt of that burgh.

4. Mr Alexander Innes, ſtudent of phyſic, eldeſt ſon of William Innes, late ſhipmaſter at Thurſo.

5. At Vienna, in his 73d year, his Serene Highneſs Wenzel de Parr, Prince of the holy Roman empire.

5. At Cupar, Mr Thomas Kerr, only ſon of Robert Kerr, Eſq; late commander of the Princeſs Royal Indiaman.

6. At Digbeth, near Birmingham, in his 103d year, John Roberts, who retained his faculties to the laſt, and followed his employment within a few weeks of his death. He had married three wives, by whom he had 28 children; was nearly 80 when he married his laſt wife, and had ſix of the children by her.

7. At Blackheath, in his 65th year, Francis Cooke, Eſq; caſhier of the navy.

8. At Edinburgh, in his 80th year, Mr William Inglis ſurgeon, and convener of the trades.

8. At Edinburgh, James Robertſon Barclay, Eſq; of Cairle, clerk to the ſignet.

8. At Scotſtown, near Glaſgow, Miſs Mary Smyth, ſecond daughter of David Smyth, Eſq; of Methven.

9. At Rochetter, aged 88, John Baynard, Eſq; He has left to the Bethlem hoſpital, Moorfields, for the ſupport of inſane incurable patients, 1000l.; to the marine ſociety in London 1000l.; to the ſociety for the diſcharge and relief of perſons impriſoned for ſmall debts 1000l.; and 300l. to the Sunday ſchool, with 100l. to the poor of St Margaret, Rocheſter. His legacies are to a large amount.

10. In the 73d year of his age, and 43d of his miniſtry, the Rev. Mr William Mitchell, miniſter of Tingwall.

10. Mr John Trotter, merchant in Glaſgow.

10. At his ſeat, Bretton hall, near Wakefield, Sir Thomas Blackett, Bt. The manner in which he has ſettled his immenſe property, which, including the mines, produces from 30,000l. to 40,000l. per annum, is as follows:—The Yorkſhire and the greater part of the Northumberland eſtates are entailed on his daughters, Mrs Beaumont, Mrs Lee, and Miſs Louiſa Wentworth, and their iſſue male, with remainder to Sir John Sinclair, Bt, and his heirs by the Hon. Lady Sinclair, Sir Thomas's great niece, daughter of Lord Macdonald, and their heirs and aſſigns. The Gunnerton eſtate, worth about 3,500l. per annum, is left to William Boſville, Eſq; of Gunthayte, his nephew. Mrs Lee and Miſs Wentworth have each a rent-charge on the eſtate of 3000l. per annum. There are alſo conſiderable ſums of money bequeathed to them, and ſeveral annuities to Mrs Boſville.

10. At Limehouſe Bog, Hugh Pinkſton, Eſq;

12. At Mr Campbell's, Brook Abbey, a man of the name of Allan Macintyre, poſſeſſed of ready caſh to the amount of 70,000l.! the whole of which he accumulated by the moſt extraordinary penury and ſelf-denial. He has left the whole of this vaſt ſum to James Ramſay, a ſervant in Mr Campbell's family, "for having adopted the infant daughter of a Colin Mackenzie, who was killed in the late war in America."

17. At Newton, Miſs Lilias Oliphant, daughter of the deceaſed Laurence Oliphant, Eſq; of Condie.

18. At Paris, the celebrated Paul Jones. He appeared firſt in the cauſe of America in April 1778, off the coaſt of Cumberland, as commander of the Ranger privateer, where he fired a veſſel in the harbour of Whitehaven, with intent to burn and plunder that town, but the inhabitants extinguiſhed the flames before they reached the rigging. The privateer had previouſly taken two prizes, and ſent them to France. She afterwards landed ſome men on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and pillaged the houſe of Lord Selkirk, near Kirkcudbright, of plate, jewels, and all the moveables that were of value, during the abſence of the family in London. The plate was returned to his Lordſhip in March 1785, by Paul Jones free of carriage. His next appearance was off the coaſt of Ireland, Aug. 24 1779, with one ſhip of 40 guns, one of 36, a cutter of 18, and a brig of 14. His memorable action with the brave Capt. Pearſon of the Serapis, who became his prize, is well known; and the next year he put into Corunna. In December 1783, he arrived in London from Paris, with diſpatches from Congreſs to his Excellency John Adams. He was only twenty two days on his paſſage from Philadelphia to France; and, after delivering his diſpatches, ſet out at three in the morning, Dec. 5. for Paris, to proceed to America. In 1788 he was at Copenhagen, and offered his ſervices to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, who accepted them. As the laws relative to the interment of Calviniſts are not yet abrogated, application was made to the National Aſſembly, who voted that a deputation of the members ſhould attend his funeral. One

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or two objected, on account of his being a Proteſtant; but this idea was ſcouted by all the reſt.

19. Mrs Margaret Edmonſtone, wife of Mr James Young, Glaſgow.

20 In the neighbourhood of Neilſton, Mr Thomas Rankine jun. manufacturer in Glaſgow.

21 At Edinburgh, Miſs Helen Dove, ſecond daughter of the late Mr John Dove, architect.

21. At Dunbar, Mrs Janet Stirling, relict of the Rev. Mr John Barclay, late miniſter at Moreham.

21. At London, Mrs Roddam, wife of Vice-Admiral Roddam, of Roddamhall, in the county of Northumberland, and ſiſter to the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Calder, Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar.

25 At Glaſgow, in her 88th year, Mrs Margaret Graham, relict of Mr John Wilſon of Balquharrage.

26. At Grange Houſe, near Edinburgh, Mr Frederick Brydone, eldeſt ſon of Patrick Brydone, Eſq; of Lennel Houſe.

26. At St James's Place, in her 87th year, Mrs Anne Cavendiſh, relict of Admiral Cavendiſh.

26 At Mottiſfont, in Hampſhire, aged 72, the Rev. Sir Charles Mill, Bt.

27. At Edinburgh, John Pringle of Clifton, Eſq;

27. At Edinburgh, Mr John Veitch, marble cutter.

27. At Burntiſland Caſtle, Mrs Campbell of Roſſend.

Lately, in an advanced age, Mr James Connel ſenior, merchant in Glaſgow.

At Philadelphia, M Peter Jaquette, one of the principal Oneida Sachems. He was educated in France, having accompanied M. de la Fayette thither on his return from America. His corpſe, which was interred in the burial ground Mulberry-ſtreet, was preceded by all the light infantry in the city, with arms reverſed, drums muffled, and muſic playing a ſolemn dirge. Six Indian chiefs followed, as mourners, with a number of warriors, all the clergy in the city, the ſecretary at war, the gentlemen of the war department, officers of the federal army, and a concourſe of 10,000 people.

Near Boſton in Lincolnſhire, aged 94; one John Campbell, a Scotſman. He had ſpent the greateſt part of his life in the army, and had fought in the rebellion 1745, and eſcaped a few years ſince from being a priſoner to Tippoo Saib

Aged 90. Mr Jacob Harris of Wyberton, in Lincolnſhire. He was carried to his grave by ſix men, whoſe ages amounted to 470 years.

At Henley in Yorkſhire, aged 98, Mrs Taylor, leaving behind her 170 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Whitehall, July 7. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to Sir Richard King, Kt, Rear Admiral of the Red, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

to appoint the Hon. Auguſtus Phipps to be a commiſſioner of exciſe, in the room of Stamp Brookſbank, Eſq; reſigned.

17. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to the Rt Hon. James Stirling, Lord Provoſt of the city of Edinburgh, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

21. to grant the dignity of a Baroneſs of the kingdom of Great Britain to Henrietta Laura Pulteney, only daughter of William Pulteney, Eſq; by Frances Pulteney his wife, couſin and heir at law of William late Earl of Bath, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Baroneſs of Bath, in the county of Somerſet, and the dignity of Baron of Bath to the heirs-male of her body lawfully begotten.

24. to grant to Chriſtopher Atkinſon, Eſq; his royal letters-patent under the great ſeal of Great Britain, reſtoring him to his franchiſes.

26. to grant the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain to the Rt Hon. William Earl Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Earl of Mansfield, in the county of Middleſex; with remainder to the Rt Hon. David Viſcount Stormont, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

War office, June 30.

2d life-guards Capt. Collett Mawhood to be ſupernumerary Major, by purchaſe, vice John William Commerell, who retires. Lieut. Arthur Cuthbert to be Captain, by purchaſe, vice Mawhood. Corn. and Sub-Lieut. Thomas Rainsford to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Cuthbert.

2d foot: Capt. George Earl of Dalhouſie, from 2d battalion of the royals, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice William Gray, who retires.

War office, July 6.

20th (or Jamaica) light dragoons: Lt-Col Henry Farrington Gardner, from 16th light dragoons, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Capt George Sandford, from 2d dragoons, to be Major.

War office, July 7.

16th light dragoons: Capt. William Boyce to be Major, without purchaſe, vice H. F. Gardner, promoted.

Staff: Capt Francis Incledon, of 20th (or Jamaica) light dragoons, to be Deputy Quarter

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ter Maſter General to the forces in Jamaica, with the rank of Major in the army.

War-office, July 14.

3d foot-guards: Capt. George Marquis of Huntley, from 42d foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice the Hon. —— Pelham, who retires.

War-office, July 28.

34th foot: Capt. Robert Wood, from 16th light dragoons, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice William Ancram, who retires.

From other Papers.

July. The Magiſtrates of Edinburgh have appointed John Murdoch to the office of Depute Seſſion clerk of that city, in room of Mr George Pine, deceaſed.

18. The deacons of the incorporations of Edinburgh unanimouſly elected Mr John Young, deacon of the wrights, to be Deacon-convener, in room of Mr William Inglis ſurgeon, deceaſed.

The univerſity of Edinburgh have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Mr Robert Hawker, formerly of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, now Vicar of Charles in Plymouth, within the diocese of Exeter. They at ſame time promoted to the degree of Maſter of Arts Mr John Mitchell Malon, B. A. of Columbia college, New York, and now an Alumnus of the univerſity of Edinburgh.

25. The univerſity of Edinburgh promoted the Rev. George Baird, A. M. miniſter at Dunkeld, to the degree of Doctor in Divinity.

BANKRUPTS.

June 29. William Walker, late merchant in Glaſgow.

July 5. John Maclarlane & Co. merchants in Glaſgow; and John Maclarlane and Malcolm Maclarlane, partners of the ſaid company, as individuals.

5. John Wightman, merchant in Lockerbie.

7. Donald Macphaill, merchant in Arroſs of Mull.

10. William Buchanan & Co. ſaddlers in Glaſgow; and William Buchanan as an individual.

10. William Motterſhead, cotton machine maker in Glaſgow.

11. The Company alledged to have been carried on under the firm of "Dunn & Fulton," merchants in Greenock.

11. David Dinwiddie, in Cloſe of Dryſe.

14. John Dinwiddie, in Berrycare.

16. Lachlan Maclean, merchant in Queenſh.

Hugh Wylie, manufacturer in Paiſley.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, July 27.

Wheat, 19s. 6d. Barley, 20s. Oats, 14s. 9d. Peaſe, 15s. Beans, 14s. 6d.

Edinburgh, July 27. Oat-meal, 1s. Bear meal, 10d. Peaſe-meal, 8½d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for July.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Greyfriars and Lady Yeſſer's,	21	17	38
Weſt-kirk, -	19	26	45
Canongate, -	15	11	26
Calton, - -	16	12	28
Total,	71	66	137

Age.		Diseases, &c.	No
Under 2	44	Aged — —	10
2 & 5	17	Aſthma — — —	3
5 & 10	10	Bowelſhive — —	11
10 & 20	5	Childbed — —	1
20 & 30	6	Chincough — —	7
30 & 40	11	Conſumption —	38
40 & 50	12	Croup — — —	1
50 & 60	12	Dropſy — — —	1
60 & 70	8	Fever — —	22
70 & 80	7	Inflammation —	1
80 & 90	4	Killed by a fall —	1
90 & 100	1	Meaſles — — —	2
	137	Palſy — — —	1
		Smallpox — —	13
		Stabbed — —	1
		Stillborn — —	6
		Suddenly — —	3
Increaſed 6		Teething — —	10

PRICES OF STOCKS, July 17.

Bank Stock, 204½ a ½ a ⅝.
3 per cent. red. 92¼ a ⅜.
3 per cent. conſ. ſhut, 91½ ex div.
4 per cent. 101½ a ⅝.
5 per cent. ſhut, 117⅞ a ½ ex div.
Old ann. 92⅝ a ¾.
Long Ann. 26¼ a 15-16ths.
Short Ann. 11 15-16ths.
India Bonds, 110s. pr.
New Navy Bills, ½ diſc.
Engliſh Tickets, 16l. 8s.
Iriſh Tickets, 7l. 2s.

July 31.

Bank Stock, 207.
3 per cent. red. 92⅞ a 93.
3 per cent. conſ. 92½ a ⅝.
4 per cent. 102⅞ a 103.
5 per cent. 118½ a ¾.
South Sea old ann. 92⅝ a 93.
Long Ann. 26 9-16ths.
Short Ann. 12 1-16th.
India Stock, 209½.
India Ann. 87½.
India Bonds, 116s. pr.
New Navy Bills, ½ diſc.
Engliſh Tickets, 16l. 12s.
Iriſh Tickets, 7l. 3s. 6d. a 4s.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

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Some Account of the late CONSPIRACY in SWEDEN, of J. ANKARSTROM, the Regicide. By a Swediſh Gentleman.

IMmediately after the King, on the maſquerade given at the Opera-houſe at Stockholm, the night betwixt the 16th and 17th of March this year, had been ſhot through the back with a piſtol by a maſque (who after this horrid deed ſucceeded to conceal himſelf in the crowd), every neceſſary ſtep and meaſure was taken in order to detect the culprit. — Suſpicions fell on Ankarſtrom in conſequence of the depoſitions made by a gunſmith and a cutler. The former of theſe having depoſed, that the piſtols that had been found the enſuing morning at the ſaid place, on the floor, and then exhibited to him, as well as to the whole body of gunſmiths and cutlers (ſummoned to give any information they could with reſpect to theſe weapons), were the ſame piſtols that he ſome time ago had repaired for one Captain Ankarſtrom, who at the time brought them to him, and fetched them away; and the cutler having depoſed, that this was the identical dagger likewiſe found, and ſhown to him and others, which he about the ſame time had made on the requiſition of the ſame Ankarſtrom — upon theſe grounds orders iſſued for the immediate apprehenſion of this with-ſo much reaſon ſuſpected Ankarſtrom, who, when the commander of the

the guards that were come to ſecure his perſon, acquainted him of his errand, ſurrendered his perſon, acknowledged himſelf guilty, and expreſſed his regret at not having ſucceeded to kill the King on the ſpot—to uſe his own words, "in liberating the world and his country from ſuch a monſter and a tyrant." This free avowal being reported to the then ſitting regency, farther orders were given for an immediate inqueſt of this affair, and for the trial of Ankarſtrom, who, with others likewiſe apprehended on ſuſpicions, grounded on the former's confeſſion, of being more or leſs concerned in this regicide, were brought before the High Court of Judicature; which court, on proceeding to the examination of Ankarſtrom, received the following, and without the leaſt compulſion delivered, confeſſion, viz. That he Ankarſtrom and Count Horn, after having conceived and eſtabliſhed a kind of reciprocal friendſhip and confidence, had to one another diſcloſed their minds and ſentiments reſpecting the political ſituation of the kingdom, with which they both were diſcontented; and agreed, that an aſſaſſination of the King was the only means and expedient for effecting a change in the preſent government: That Ankarſtrom, prompted by perſonal revenge againſt the King for an indictment of *crimen læſæ Majeſtatis* carried on on behalf of the Crown againſt him, and in conſequence of which he laſt year had been condemned to twenty years impriſonment, had offered himſelf to ſerve as an inſtrument for this purpoſe: That after this Horn and Ankarſtrom conceived a plan for carrying off the King by force, during the night, when ſtaying at his villa of Haga, and to conceal him: That, in order to explore the ſituation, and poſſibility of executing this plan, Horn and Ankarſtrom, in the beginning of January laſt, walked round and through the park, environs, and woods of Haga; but finding it too well guarded, and conſequently too dangerous an enterprize, they entirely relinquiſhed this ſcheme: That Count Ribbing, who, by his friend Count Horn, was informed not only of all that had preceded, but likewiſe of Ankarſtrom's intention to aſſaſſinate the King, acceded to this aſſociation, and fixed a meeting with theſe two perſons at the eſtate of Horn, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from Stockholm, called Hufvudſtad, where they agreed and reſolved as follows: That the King ſhould be aſſaſſinated by Ankarſtrom, either with piſtols or a dagger, at an opportunity when the murderer could find means to hide himſelf in a great crowd; and for this reaſon the play or the maſquerade was choſen in preference to any other opportunity. Agreeably to this, Horn and Ankarſtrom went to the play the 16th of January, where they had taken places near the box of the King, in order that the murderer, (who was provided with two loaded piſtols) might find an eaſy opportunity to fire at the King when he came through the covered walk, which he generally paſſed going to the play; and that Ankarſtrom, after having fired, might run down the back-ſtairs and eſcape. But the King not going this evening through the above-mentioned walk to the play, Ankarſtrom found himſelf thwarted in his deſign; he reſolved therefore to avail himſelf of the opportunity of the next play, which was to be given two days after, but was this time, by the ſame event as before, fruſtrated in his attempt.

Baffled in their ſanguine wiſhes, the conſpirators met again, and agreed to try the next opportunity, which was a maſquerade, to be given the night between the 19th and 20th of January, where Ankarſtrom went; but not finding a ſufficient crowd of people there, he alſo deferred the execution of his criminal intent. The following day Ankarſtrom and Ribbing ſet out for the diet at Gefle, where the former, intending to commit the murder, always carried a pair of charged piſtols about him, in hopes to meet the King, as he frequently did, walking incognito. After the diet they returned to Stockholm, and it was again determined to make another trial on the 2d of March, when another maſquerade was to be given; but by the ſame reaſons as at the preceding, the aſſaſſin was prevented from the accompliſhment of his purpoſe. A third maſquerade, which was to have been given the 9th, was put off till the 16th, on account of the rigour of the ſeaſon during theſe days. Preceding to this maſquerade announced for the 16th the conſpirators aſſembled at the chateau of Count Horn, where Count Ribbing imparted to them, that Liljehorn, Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and Major in the King's Guards, had been informed by him of the whole, and that he had promiſed, that the regiment under his command, as well as the battalions of artillery

tillery then at Stockholm, and the regiment of the late Queen Dowager, ſhould aſſiſt in caſe a revolution could be brought about;—that the Count Ribbing alſo had imparted this ſecret to General-Major Pechlin, who had likewiſe promiſed his aſſiſtance in bringing about the intended Revolution after the King's death. For theſe reaſons, and that of fear in particular that the ſecret now imparted to ſo many might be betrayed, Count Ribbing further urged the neceſſity of the King's ſpeedy aſſaſſination, in which they all agreed. The next day they met at Count Ribbing's lodgings, where they mentioned to one another the dreſſes each of them was to wear at the maſquerade, and Ribbing promiſed to engage as many as he could get there, for the ſake of enlarging the crowd. Pechlin, whom they met afterwards, promiſed the ſame. Every meaſure was now taken that the attempt ſhould not fail—Ankarſtrom, accompanied by Horn, went home to charge his piſtols (according to his own confeſſion), with one round ball, one ſquare ditto, eleven ſmall ſhot, and ſeven nails. This being performed, they both dreſſed, and went together to the Opera Houſe, the former armed with the above-mentioned piſtols and a dagger. The King, not being arrived, entered the ſaloon ſome time after, holding his Grand Equerry, Baron Eſſen, by the arm, and walked forwards to the middle of the theatre, where he ſtopped. Ankarſtrom, obſerving when the King entered the room, ſlid betwixt him and his company, and followed him at a ſmall diſtance, and as ſoon as the King had ſtopped, choſe his ſtation behind a ſcene, towards which the King turned his back, and diſcharged one of the piſtols ſo near that the end of it touched the King's domino. Having fired his piſtol, and ſeeing that the King did not fall from the contents, Ankarſtrom drew his dagger in order to ſtab the King, but was ſeized with a kind of trembling, which made him drop not only the piſtol, but alſo the dagger, on the ground; after which he walked away to conceal himſelf amongſt the crowd, crying that a fire was broke out, in which he was joined by ſeveral voices. All now being performed, he fought for an opportunity to rid himſelf of the other piſtol (the contents of which were intended for himſelf, but his courage failed him), without being perceived. In this he alſo ſucceeded before the general ſearch came on; for as ſoon as the King was wounded the doors were ſhut, ſo that no body could get away, and every body was obliged to unmaſk, and to be ſearched, and to write his name before he got out. Ankarſtrom, after having undergone this ceremony, went quietly home, where he ſtaid the next morning till he was taken into cuſtody. After having, without any compunction whatever, confeſſed his crime, and being by ſeveral convincing proofs found guilty, he was condemned to the higheſt and moſt ignominious puniſhment of his country, that of ſtanding on the pillory for three days in three different ſquares, and to be publicly flogged by the ſcavenger's ſervant on every ſquare, and after that to be carried out of town, to have his right hand cut off by the ſcavenger, and laſtly, to be beheaded by the common executioner, and his body divided into four parts, put upon wheels, to remain till it was deſtroyed;—the right hand to be put upon one wheel by itſelf.

Ankarſtrom was a middle-ſized man rather ſtout, had a broad forehead, black large eye-brows, blue eyes, light hair, an aquiline noſe, ſhort but broad, black beard, and a full face. He was always ſaid to have been of a cruel and revengeful diſpoſition; and that in his youth, when getting his education at the univerſity of Upſala, he never was more delighted than when he himſelf, or any of his friends, had an opportunity to play tricks by which the ſufferer was put in bodily pain and torture. He was of an ancient and reſpected family, that before it was introduced into the Houſe of nobles (which took place the 13th of April 1678, when it got the name Ankarſtrom) went under the name of Depken. Ankarſtrom was a deſcendant of a younger or later-adopted branch of the above-mentioned family, who, after having finiſhed his education, entered into the military ſervice, and bought a commiſſion of an Enſign in the King's Guards, in which capacity he continued for ſome years, till he fell in love with a young lady of family, and ſome fortune; and whom he, after having ſold out of the army, married. As ſoon as he was married he retired to the country, where he rented an eſtate belonging to another gentleman, at a ſmall diſtance from the capital. He was looked upon as a good farmer, but avaricious to ſuch a degree, that he himſelf, in diſguiſe, went to the market to ſell the different products of the eſtate or farm.

As to the other perſons more or leſs concerned in the regicide, their names are, Bjelke, Baron; Ehrenſward, Baron; Hartmanſtorff, Major in the Artillery; Jacob Von Engeſtrom, Counſellor of the Chancery; his brother Jean Von Engeſtrom; and ſeveral others leſs notorious.

Baron Bjelke took poiſon as he ſaw the guards arrive to arreſt him, and expired a ſhort time after: one Horn hanged himſelf in the arreſt; and another alſo took poiſon.

Ankarſtrom, on the firſt day of his ſtanding in the pillory, harangued the people, and bore the whipping with great fortitude. The ſucceeding whippings affected him very much. The clergyman who attended him declared, that he expreſſed the deepeſt contrition for the horrible crime for which he ſuffered, and felt the keeneſt pangs of remorſe, imploring the pardon of his Sovereign and of the State, and deprecating the vengeance of the Almighty, which he had ſo juſtly incurred by the violation of one of the moſt ſacred laws of God and of Man. *Europ. Mag.*

Anecdotes of Lord BATH; *with an original letter from Sir* ROBERT WALPOLE *to George* II. *reſpecting that Nobleman.*

THE following letter reſpecting the manner of annihilating the popularity of this once celebrated and dangerous Demagogue, is ſaid to have been written to George II. by Sir Robert Walpole, one of his miniſters. It is printed from a more correct copy than has hitherto appeared.

"SIR,

The violence of the fit of the ſtone, which has tormented me for ſome days, is now ſo far abated, that although it will not permit me to have the honour of waiting on your Majeſty, it is yet kind enough to enable me ſo far to obey your orders, as to write my ſentiments concerning that troubleſome man Mr Pulteney, and to point out (what I conceive to be) the moſt effectual way to make him perfectly quiet. Your Majeſty but too well knows how, by the dint of his eloquence, he has captivated the mob, and attained ſuch an unbounded popularity, that the moſt manifeſt wrong appears right when adopted and urged by him; hence it is that he is become not only troubleſome, but even dangerous. The unthinking multitude believe that he has no object in view, but the public good. If they, however, would reflect a little, they would ſoon perceive, that ſpleen againſt thoſe whom your Majeſty has honoured with your confidence, has greater weight with him than real patriotiſm, ſince let any meaſure be propoſed, *however ſalutary it may be*, if he thinks it comes *from me*, it is ſufficient for him to *oppoſe it*.

Thus, Sir, you ſee but too plainly, that affairs of the moſt momentous concern are ſubject to the caprice of this *popular* man, and he has nothing to do but to declare any of them that he pleaſes a *Miniſterial* project, and to bellow out the word *Favourite*, and then he has directly an hundred pens drawn againſt it, and a thouſand mouths open to contradict it. Under theſe circumſtances he bears up againſt the miniſtry (and let me add againſt your Majeſty yourſelf), and every uſeful ſcheme muſt be either abandoned, or, if it is carried in either Houſe of Parliament, the public is made to believe that it is effected by an abandoned and a corrupt majority.

Since, then, Sir, things are thus circumſtanced, it is become abſolutely neceſſary for the public tranquillity, that Mr Pulteney ſhould be made quiet; and the only method to do that effectually is to deſtroy his popularity, and ruin the good opinion the people entertain of him. In order to effect this, he ſhould be invited to Court—your Majeſty ſhould condeſcend to ſpeak to him in the moſt favourable and diſtinguiſhing manner—you ſhould make him believe that he is the only perſon upon whoſe opinion you can rely, and to whom your people look up for uſeful meaſures, and (as he has already ſeveral times refuſed to take the lead in the adminiſtration unleſs it was totally modelled to his own fancy) your Majeſty ſhould cloſe in with his advice, and give him leave to arrange the adminiſtration as he pleaſes, and to put into office thoſe whom he chuſes; and in this there can be no danger, as you may always diſmiſs him whenever your Majeſty thinks fit.

When he has got thus far, (to which his extreme ſelf-love, and the high opinion he entertains of his own importance, will eaſily conduce), it will be neceſſary that your Majeſty ſhould ſeem to affect a *regard for his health*, and ſignify to him, that your affairs will be *ruined* if he ſhould chance to *die*; that you wiſh to have

him

him continually near you, to profit by his excellent advice, and therefore that (as he is much diſordered in body, and ſomething infirm) it will be neceſſary for his preſervation that he ſhould quit the Houſe of Commons, (where malevolent tempers will be continually fretting him, and where indeed his preſence will be needleſs, as no ſtep will be taken there but according to his advice), and that he will permit you to give him a diſtinguiſhing mark of your approbation, in creating him a PEER. This he may moſt aſſuredly be brought to, for (if I know any thing of mankind) he has a love for honours and money, and, notwithſtanding his great haughtineſs and ſeeming contempt of honours, he may be brought over to them, if the matter is managed with dexterity, for, as the Poet Fenton ſays, *flattery is an oil that ſoftens the toughest fool.* If your Majeſty can once bring him to accept of a *coronet*, all will be over with him. The changing multitude will ceaſe to have any confidence in him; and when you ſee *that*, your Majeſty may turn your back upon him, diſmiſs him from his poſt, turn out his meddling partizans, and reſtore things to quiet. For if he complains in that ſituation, it can be of no avail; the bee will have loſt his ſting, and will become a drone, whoſe buzzing no body heeds.

Your Majeſty will pardon me for the freedom with which I have given my ſentiments and advice. I ſhould not have done ſo had not you commanded it, and had I not been certain that your peace is much diſturbed by the contrivances of this turbulent man. I ſhall only add, that I will deſire ſeveral perſons whom I know to wiſh him well, to ſolicit for his eſtabliſhment in power, that you may ſeem to yield to *their* entreaties in taking him into power, and that the fineſſe may be the leſs liable to be diſcovered.

I hope to have the honour to attend your Majeſty in a few days, which I ſhall do *privately*, that my public preſence may give him no umbrage.

Anecdotes of Lord BATH.

Lord Bath, in the latter part of his life, uſed to declare, that nothing gave him ſo much uneaſineſs as his oppoſition to Sir Robert Walpole's famous exciſe bill, which he thought the wiſeſt bill that was ever planned by any miniſter. Lord Bath had, indeed, in conjunction with the reſt of the oppoſition to Sir Robert, reſolved not to ſpeak againſt it; until, according to the Dean of Glouceſter, theſe *excellent* patriots were told by that eminent one Lord Bolingbroke, that he ſuppoſed they did not intend that Sir Robert ſhould be miniſter for ever; that he knew as well as they did the wiſdom of the bill; but the wiſer any meaſure was that was propoſed by a miniſter, the more it ſhould be oppoſed by thoſe who wiſhed to ſucceed to him. "A fooliſh meaſure," added he, "always entails diſgrace upon its propoſer: ſo ſpeak againſt *this* meaſure—declaim ſtrongly againſt it—tell John Bull that his houſe is his caſtle, and that no ſervants of the crown ought to enter it," &c.

Dr Johnſon uſed to ſay, that he believed Sir Robert Walpole was the wiſeſt and the beſt miniſter this country ever produced; "for," added he, "he would have kept it ever in peace, if he had not been forced into a war." And that excellent politician the Dean of Glouceſter ſays of him, that by *one* act of Parliament he took off one hundred and twenty rates from the Cuſtom-houſe books. Even David Hume gave him credit, in two of his eſſays, for good intentions, ſome abilities, and good-humour; and who ſhall deſire greater praiſe than that of his adverſaries?

Lord Bath was a man of great wit as well as of great eloquence.

How many Martials are in Pulteney loſt, ſaid Mr Pope of him. A lady of great obſervation, now living, ſaid one day in diſcriminating between him and Lord Cheſterfield, that the one could not help being always witty, and that the other was always trying to be ſo.

Lord Bath was ſo ſordidly covetous, that on the death of his only ſon, Lord Pulteney, who had a little time before that event ſent over from Spain ſome wine as a preſent to the late Mr Charles Townſend, he applied to Mr Townſend for the money for it, which was tranſmitted to him. Lord Pulteney on his death bed left a relation of his (the only thing he could leave him) his poſt-chaiſe. For this Lord Bath obliged him to pay. The late Mr Thomas Davies, in his review of Lord Cheſterfield's Characters, mentions that Lord Bath uſed to pack up light money in bags, with which he paid his tradeſmen every week. If, however, they objected to this, or affected to count it, he uſed to tell them, they muſt call

again

again—he had not time then to wait upon them. This, the late Dr Johnſon uſed to ſay, ſeveral of Lord Bath's friends wiſhed to contradict, but were not ſucceſsful in their attempt. So it is in human characters but too often as in other things—*Medio de fonte leporum ſurget amari aliquid.*

Lord Bath, on the death of Lord Wilmington, ſent over to George II. to offer him his ſervices in his room: the King would not, however, accept them, and ſaid ſomething very contemptuous of him, that he did not know *what he would be at*, and that he would not truſt him.

When the Sovereign one day expreſſed his diſſatisfaction and apprehenſion at the retiring from adminiſtration of ſome Dukes and Earls, &c. Lord Bath ſaid very coolly, "Your Majeſty has no occaſion to give yourſelf much trouble about that, I can get you Duke for Duke, Lord for Lord, and Baronet for Baronet, to ſupply their places, as long as your Majeſty wants them." Mr Pope ſays,

See all our Nobles panting to be ſlaves.

Lord Bath uſed occaſionally to viſit Newmarket, not to gamble, but to amuſe himſelf with the diſſipation of the place. On his going there ſoon after his being created a Peer, a venerable lawyer, now living, remembers to have ſeen him ſo ſhunned, even by the frequenters of that immaculate ſpot, that he was ſeen walking alone with Buck-horſe upon the parade.

Lord Bath was one day complaining to the Dowager Lady Townſhend that he had a pain in his ſide.—"How is that poſſible?" replied the female wit; "I never knew that your Lordſhip had any ſide." *Europ. Mag.*

Sketch of the Life of HYDER ALLY.

[From Sketches relating to the Hindoos.]

HYDER ALLY was firſt known to the Engliſh as an officer in the Myſore army that was led by the Hindoo regent of that country to the aſſiſtance of Chunda Saib, who pretended to the government of the Carnatic, in which he was ſupported by the French, in oppoſition to Mahomed Ally Khan, who was protected by the Engliſh. Hyder Ally, or as he was then called, Hyder Naick, diſtinguiſhed himſelf on the 17th of Auguſt 1754, in an attack made on a convoy of ſtores and proviſions going to the Engliſh camp near Trichinopoly, and on that occaſion was noticed by Mr Lawrence, who commanded the Engliſh army. After his return to Myſore, he roſe by a courſe of intrigues, and by events favourable to his views, to the command of the forces, and to the office of *Duan*, or firſt miniſter.

Soon after his elevation to this ſtation, he confined the Rajah, who was a youth; and by that ſtep ſeized the whole authority of the government. He however continued to conduct the public buſineſs in the name of the Rajah, nor would he inhabit the palace, which was in reality converted into a priſon for the royal family, being ſtrongly guarded, and no one ſuffered to enter it without his immediate permiſſion. He ſometimes went thither in great ſolemnity, under pretence of viſiting or receiving the orders of the Rajah; but the rumour of theſe viſits filled the Hindoos with horror, for they were generally found to portend the death of their prince, or of ſome of his kinſmen. Hyder being naturally of a ſuſpicious temper, and his ſuſpicions being increaſed by the conſciouſneſs of the criminality of his ſituation, and the danger to which he was continually expoſed, is ſaid never to have viſited the palace, unleſs to be a witneſs to the execution of his bloody orders, in regard to the unhappy victims of his diſtruſt. In the year 1771, when the perſon from whom I learned many particulars of him was at Seringapatam, three of theſe unfortunate princes had been already ſacrificed to his caprice or his fears.

If we conſider Hyder Ally merely as a ſoldier or a ſtateſman, we muſt allow that he had many brilliant qualities neceſſary to fill both theſe characters. He has frequently been called the Cromwell of the Eaſt; but excepting that they were both uſurpers, and maintained the government againſt the inclinations of the people, I do not think that in any other view they will admit of a juſt parallel. The countries in which they were born, their education, the people who oppoſed them, and with whom they had to act, were altogether different.

Hyder probably executed his plan ſoon after he conceived it. The prince was but a youth, and the office of Duan, or firſt miniſter, being united with the command of the army, the whole power of a deſpotic government was in his hand.

Cromwell, when he firſt engaged in the civil wars, certainly could not foreſee that he one day ſhould be the ruler of the

Britiſh